THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
ESTABLISHED IN 1869.
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.
Office, North Carolinian Building, Main Street,
One door east of Albemarle House.
Terms, $1.00 a Year, in Advance.
If not paid in advance $1.50 will be charged.
RATES OF ADVERTISING:
One square, one insertion, $1.00; two insertions, $1.50; one month, $2.00; three months, $4.00; six months, $8.00; one year, $12.00.
For larger advertisements liberal contracts will be made.
Business Notices in local column, ten cents a line. Obituary Notices, five cents a line.

The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XXIX. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1898. NUMBER 40.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
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"THE RIDDLE OF THINGS THAT ARE."

We walk in a world where no man reads
The riddle of things that are,—
From a tiny fern in the valley's heart
To the light of the largest star,—
Yet we know that the pressure of life is hard
And the silence of Death is deep,
As we fall and rise on the tangled way
That leads to the gate of Sleep.

We know that the problems of Sin and Pain,
And the passions that lead to crime,
Are the mysteries locked from age to age
In the awful vault of Time;—
Yet we lift our weary feet and strive
Through the mire and mist to grope
And find a ledge on the mount of Faith
In the morning land of Hope.
—William H. Hayne, in Harper's Weekly.

A Mother's Mistake.

In a darkened room, where the shutters were closely bowed and tied with broad black ribbons, a lady was unfolding and stroking with tender hands the contents of a small trunk. Not packed for a traveler's comfort, the trunk contained only the possessions of a babe a year old, who had "gone before" to the heavenly home. For six months the bereaved mother had made a weekly visit to the trunk, unfolding and refolding every baby garment, packing carefully the baby toys and stroking tenderly every tiny object endeared by the touch of the little one she had lost. Yet, on the day when the sixth month had rolled by, her tears fell upon the dainty embroideries, the worn socks, the broken toys as fast as on the day when she first put aside the clothes Baby Willie would never wear again. Her dress of heavy black, loaded with crape, suited well her pale, tear-stained face, heavy eyes and grief-drawn mouth.

While she was yet busy at her mournful task the door opened softly and two beautiful boys of four years old, her twin sons, Eddie and Charlie, came into the room. Seeing their mother busy, they softly stepped to her side and stood quiet until Eddie spied a tin horse and wagon on the floor. A moment later he had grasped it and was pulling it down from the summit of a pile of little garments. Down toppled the whole pile, the cart rattling noisily. The mother looked around with a quick frown.

"You naughty, heartless boy!" she cried, sobbing. "How can you touch your poor, dead brother's things? I think you are old enough to know poor Willie is gone, never to come back, and mamma is so sad—so——"

Here the sobs choked her, and the children, terrified, began to cry, too.

"Eddie sorry," one sobbed; "don't ky, mamma."

"Is Charlie bad boy, too?" asked the other, with a piteous wail in his voice, that should have gone straight to the mother's heart.

"Go to the nursery," she said, and the little ones trotted off, hand in hand, vaguely conscious that they were in disgrace and ready to be comforted by rosy-cheeked Nannie, their nurse.

"And, dear knows," said that warm-hearted individual to the cook, "it is a shame for the poor darlings. It's not blaming Mrs. Aiken I am for crying her eyes out for the beautiful boy she lost. Didn't I love every curl of his hair, the pretty pet. But look at the two that's left. Wouldn't they be a comfort to anybody, and Mrs. Aiken only speaks to them now to set them crying. Sure she can't expect babies like them to remember their brother more than six months, and if they were downright wicked she couldn't be harder than she is if they laugh or romp. She'll break their spirits entirely."

And the mother, rocking to and fro, with the picture of her dead boy clasped to her heart, was thinking:

"Everybody is forgetting Willie but me. But I will never forget. I will never, never cease to mourn for my darling. Oh, Willie! Willie!"

Breaking in upon her sobs came a whistle, a merry whistle of a popular tune, and the door of the darkened room opened again noisily.

"Where are you, Susy? Oh!"

Voice and face fell, and Mr. Aiken stood silently at the door, his eyes slowly gathering the mournful expression suited to the funereal aspect of the scene before him.

"I was hoping you had gone out when I did not find you in the sitting room," he said, "but Nannie told me you were upstairs. I wish you would not spend so much time in this room, Susy. It is wearing away your health."

"Oh, Fred," the mother sobbed, "how can you whistle! I don't expect sorrow or sympathy from the children, but you—I thought you loved Willie so dearly."

"So I did, Susy, but I made a most fortunate investment in business a few weeks ago, and today I was able to pay off the mortgage on the house. I did feel light-hearted when I thought I had secured a home for my family."

"Oh, Fred! how can you think of money and houses when our beautiful boy lies dead!"

The young husband stood shamefaced and penitent. In the shadow of the darkened room, with Willie's picture on the wall, Willie's clothes revealed by the open lid of the trunk, Willie's toys standing on the floor, it did seem cruel and heartless to think of anything but the lost child. And Fred had loved his baby boy with all a father's fondness and grieved for him deeply and truly. So he stood silently waiting while Susy dried her eyes and came to his side. Carefully closing the door of the room where she kept the precious souvenirs of her boy, she followed her husband to the dining room. Everywhere the bowed shutters kept out God's sunlight, and the house was as dark and gloomy as if a corpse awaited burial there.

Awed by the father's grave face, the mother's look of woe, the children ate silently, gladly scrambling down and escaping to Nannie and the nursery when the dinner was over.

"Come, Susy," Fred said, "I can afford to take a few leisure hours today. I will get a carriage, and we will take the children out. A run on the seashore will do us all good, for the weather is getting hot."

"Oh, Fred, drive me to Greenwood. It is nearly a month since we were there."

"Well, as you wish," said Fred, pitying the pale face and really fearing that he was growing heartless. "We can take the children down to Bath afterward."

Nearly a month after the day described, which was a fair specimen of the days preceding it for six long months, a silver-haired old lady sat knitting in a cheerful sitting room. In a sleeping room beyond a lady lay upon the bed, resting after an exciting talk, weary with crying and half sleeping.

While the old lady plied her needles with her sweet, placid face clouded by some troubled thought, Fred Aiken came into the room.

"Oh!" he said, kissing her fondly, "you always look cheerful here, mother."

"I am glad you still love your old home, Fred," was the reply.

"Yes. Have you seen Susy today?"

"She was here this morning, and——"

"Has she told you I am going to accept Russell's offer and take the California branch of the business?"

"She said you thought of it. But, Fred, I hope you will think better of it. You are doing well here, and your first duty is to your own home."

"I have no home."

"Fred, you shock me!"

"There is a funeral vault up town where I live," was the reply, "but the home I had there is gone. I have been patient, mother, as you advised me. I have not said one harsh word to Susy. I respected her sorrow and tried to comfort her, but I tell you frankly that I shall become insane if I do not get away. It is useless for me to tell you that I loved my boy, my little Willie, as fondly as ever father loved a son. I grieved for him sincerely, but after my first shock of pain was over I thought of him safe in God's care, happy, released from all the sorrows of this life, and was comforted. God has left me my wife, my two noble boys and my own home, health and strength. It seemed to me monstrous and wicked to see no light or hope in life because a babe had returned to Heaven pure and spotless. But Susy would not see the loss in this light. It became her religion to mourn for her baby ceaselessly and hopelessly. She hugged her grief to her heart till the whole world was dark, and would hear no word of comfort."

"Have you told her what you have just told me of your own source of comfort?"

"Over and over again, but she only sobs more pitifully because I do not share her feelings. You advised me to be patient, to let time carry its healing to her. I have been patient, but I am losing my own powers of usefulness in the dreary atmosphere of my once pleasant home. My boys are growing pale and thin in the unnatural suppression of their baby spirits. Susy has actually persuaded them that it is a sin to romp, to make a noise or laugh, and I have seen Eddie put his finger on his lip and say to Charlie:

"'Don't laugh! You forget baby bruzzer.'"

"Fred!"

"I assure you I do not exaggerate. The house is like a prison. Every room is kept darkened, and the whole atmosphere is heavy and actually chilly in this glorious summer weather. Susy nurses her sorrow till it is becoming a monomania."

"Cannot you coax her out?"

"She will go nowhere but to Greenwood, and the last time we were there she fainted on Willie's grave."

"She is not strong."

"Because she shuts herself up closely in the house, dark and gloomy as a vault, destroys her appetite and weakens her whole system. I cannot use any sternness, exercise any strong authority, for it seems like actual brutality and want of feeling for her sorrow. But I must escape. I am becoming unfit for business, and—— Mother, I have actually been tempted to join bachelor parties to get rid of the necessity of returning home to meet only darkness, tears and repining!"

"Oh, Fred, you frighten me!"

"I frighten myself! It is because I am losing my strength to resist such temptations that I am considering this California offer. Susy will then have no one to consider, and I will have at least air and light out of business hours. Mother, advise me! What can I do? If it is cowardly to run away, shirk my duties as husband and father, I will stay; but I tell you frankly I am afraid I shall be driven to neglect home, wife and children if I find nothing there but gloom and darkness."

There was a rustling noise in the sleeping room as Fred ceased speaking, and the door, which had stood ajar, was pushed open. Susy stood upon the threshold, her heavy black draperies still clinging around her, but her face lifted with a look upon it that went to Fred's heart. It was the expression of so much penitence, such heart-stricken remorse, that he held out both hands, to gather her closely in his arms. Then she spoke:

"Forgive me, Fred, and stay with me! I did not mean to be an eavesdropper, but I heard all you said, and I see how wickedly selfish I have been. You were so kind, so tender, that I did not realize what I was doing in my neglect of you and our boys. Do not go away, Fred!"

"Never, Susy, if you bid me stay."

"I do. Mother, you will help me to keep him."

"Not now! I must give my answer this morning. I am off now, but I will be home to dinner."

It was still daylight on the summer afternoon when Fred Aiken came home. Before he entered the house he drew a deep sigh of relief, seeing the shutters of every window opened and the light shaded only by inner curtains. In the sitting room Eddie and Charlie, long banished because they were noisy, were building block houses. Their dress showed plainly that Nannie had no longer sole control of their appearance, and on each little face was a serene happiness, as if some long-felt restraint was gone.

Susy, in a dress of black, thin goods, had put snowy ruffles at wrists and throat and, for the first time since her baby died, had arranged her hair fashionably and becomingly. Upon her face, still pale and thin, was a smile of welcome for Fred, and the kiss of greeting he gave her was cordially returned.

"Papa!" the boys shouted, "see us tumble down the tower mamma built."

And down came the rattling blocks, without any quick cry of restraint for their noise or the gleeful shouts of the little ones.

It is nearly seven years now since Baby Willie was laid to sleep in Greenwood. Two little girls are playmates for Eddie and Charlie in Mrs. Aiken's nursery, and another little grave marks a second bereavement. But the mother has learned well the lesson impressed upon her heart when the selfish sorrow so nearly blighted her home.

The little ones God has taken can never be forgotten. Tears still fall over their pictures, the silent souvenirs of their brief lives, but the duties to the living are never forgotten in sorrowing for the dead. What God has taken to His own care the mother has learned to resign submissively, thanking Him for the blessings spared, shutting out no sunlight He gives and treasuring gratefully the memories of brightness with the sorrow of the little lives ended.—New York News.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

Indian ink comes from China, and consists of lampblack and glue.

A partridge with white wings has been eluding the best English sportsmen about Ledbury.

The longest continued cataleptic sleep known was reported from Germany in 1892. It continued four and one-half months.

Curupay is a Paraguayan wood of reddish color and extremely hard. It lasts for years under ground or in water and is chiefly used for railway sleepers.

The Good Habit society now has 2000 members. It was started by Harvey Prentice, a Chicago school boy. Its chief pledge is to treat everybody with kindness.

In the jungles of Sumatra the largest spiders are found. Some of the largest specimens measure eight inches across the back and have seventeen inches of leg spread.

What is probably the most venerable piece of furniture in existence is now in the British Museum. It is the throne of Queen Hatsu, who reigned in the Nile valley some 1600 years before Christ.

Temper lamp chimneys by putting them in a pan of cold water on the range and bringing the water to a boil, letting the glasses cool in the water after being removed from the heat. If the brass catches are not too tight, breakages will be few.

A female towncrier fulfils her duties in the Scottish town of Dunning, Perthshire. She is a hale, hearty old dame of seventy, locally known as the "bell wife," and is very prond of having proclaimed the Queen's birthday for fifty-three years running.

Formerly in India, Siam and other Eastern countries, Malay men driven mad by opium hasheesh or other drugs, would run about frantically, sword in hand, striking at any one they might happen to meet and crying, "Amok, amok,"—kill, kill. The phrase "to run amuck" comes from that.

Fred Bird of Quitman, Kan., has brought suit against James Glover of the same town for $5000 damages. Bird alleges that in a public place, with crowds to see and multitudes to laugh, Glover did, with intention and malice aforethought, pull a chair from under him as he was about to sit down. The joke resulted in a broken leg, and Bird wants pay for the leg.

Founder of the Red Cross.

The name of the man who was the actual cause of the foundation of the Red Cross society, who has done so much to mitigate the horrors of war, is little known to the present generation. However, he is still alive, and, unfortunately, it is said, in bad circumstances. His name is Dunant, and he was born in Geneva in 1828. A man of means, he appears to have devoted a large portion of his wealth to works of charity in connection with his native city. The admirable labors of Florence Nightingale, which attracted the attention of all Europe, made a strong impression on M. Dunant, which was further increased by his own participation in the war of Napoleon III against the Austrians in 1859. There he witnessed war in all its horrors, and it resulted in his publishing a book on the subject, which at the time attracted much attention. In 1863 he started on a pilgrimage, at his own expense, to various countries, to stir up men into influencing the various governments into a conference which should have for its object the formation of some means for the mitigation of the horrors of war. The result was the historic conference in 1864 at Geneva, the outcome of which was the convention which has made modern warfare comparatively humane.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Pranks of Art Students.

In the National Magazine W. H. Leavitt tells some amusing stories of the pranks of American art students in Paris. Once the students in one atelier hazed a newcomer by taking all his money, putting him into a cab and giving the driver instructions where to take him. When the cab halted the penniless student alighted and stood on the curb. "Will you be so good as to light a match," said the student. "I dropped a napoleon in the cab and can't find it." Whereupon the driver whipped up and was away in a hurry.

A new student from Algiers amused the studio for a while by imitating the sounds of various wild beasts and birds. Then the fickle fellows tired of it. So one day, having prepared a big box with breathing holes in it, they put the mimic in it and kept him there three days, at the end of which time he performed only by request.

IT IS TIME TO WAKE UP.

REVENUE IS ABUNDANT.

THE DINGLEY TARIFF WORKING OUT GOOD RESULTS.

Government Receipts For the Month of January Nearly $5,000,000 in Excess of the Amount Produced by the Wilson Law For Corresponding Month in 1897

The predictions regarding the Dingley law revenues for January of this year were made by the American Economist of January 7, 1898, as follows:

"For the present month the Economist confidently expects that the Wilson law figures of January, 1897, will be exceeded by more than $3,000,000 in customs receipts alone, while the excess from all sources will not fall below $5,000,000 as compared with last January. Owing to the heavy demands upon the Treasury in the shape of interest payments a surplus for January is not anticipated, but it is safe to look for an actual surplus in February and March."

These estimates were based upon the reasonable expectations of increased customs revenues as the country approached more nearly to normal conditions as regards importations. How accurately the situation was foreshadowed is shown by returns at hand from official sources, which give a total revenue for January of $29,000,000, against $24,316,994 under the Wilson law in January, 1897, while the revenue from customs this month has been $14,269,492, against $11,276,874 under the Wilson law in January, 1897. The excess of receipts from all sources falls but little short of $5,000,000, while the excess of customs receipts, as compared with customs receipts under the Wilson law for the same month a year ago, is $2,932,618. The reckoning of the Economist was very near the mark.

The returns for the first full six months of the Dingley law, ending with January, 1898, as compared with the receipts of the Wilson law for the corresponding months of the previous year, are as follows:

	Wilson Law.	Dingley Law.
August	$25,562,000	$19,123,000
September	24,584,000	22,362,000
October	26,282,000	23,800,000
November	25,210,000	21,970,000
December	25,857,000	37,931,000
	1897.	1898.
January	24,316,994	29,000,000

In ordinary circumstances the January receipts under the Dingley law would leave a large suplus, but there have been some unusual expenditures, such as $12,375,000 for pensions and $5,834,000 for interest on the public debt. Disbursements for the month of February will drop back to a normal average, while with continued large importations of wool and an increase in the arrivals of foreign sugar and other articles to make good the inroads upon the enormous oversupply of the closing months of the Wilson law, the customs and internal revenues may be expected to show a healthy and natural increase.

The period of uncertainty regarding one feature of the operations of the Dingley tariff is at an end. As a producer of revenue the law is proving itself to be an unqualified success.

TRADE BALANCES.

United States Has About $1,500,000,000 the Best of Great Britain.

The exact trade balance of the United States for the year ending December 31, 1897, is shown to be $357,111,204. The value of exports for that year, as shown by revised figures of the Treasury Department, was $1,099,743,554, as compared with $1,005,837,241 in 1896. The imports were valued at $742,631,350, as against $681,579,556 in 1896. The exports for December last were valued at $125,088,470, and the imports at $51,515,228. The exports for the month were $7,000,000 more than those of December, 1896, but the imports were less by about $7,500,000.

An instructive contrast is found upon examining the trade returns of Great Britain for 1897. The difference between the fiscal showing of the leading free trade nation of the world and that of the leading protection nation of the world will not escape attention. British imports for the year reached the highest record mark of $2,256,190,000, while the exports fell off to $1,171,750,000, a decrease of $28,975,000, and this leaves as the disparity between imports and exports the enormous sum of $1,084,440,000. There is, therefore, a difference of $1,441,551,204 between the respective trade balances of Great Britain and the United States in favor of our own country. These giant figures tell an astonishing story—namely, that in respect of foreign trade transactions for 1897 America's advantage over the United Kingdom is, in round numbers, a billion and a half of dollars!

A Treasury Shortage.

A recount of the United States Treasury cash has disclosed a shortage of $859. The amount will be made good by D. N. Morgan, the retiring Treasurer. It is probable, as has been done in similar cases, that Congress will make an appropriation covering the amount.

AN ASSEMBLY OF NOTABLES.

Third Annual Convention of the National Association of Manufacturers.

The moral strength, financial force and intellectual caliber of a great business organization were conspicuously in evidence at the third annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers in New York January 25, 26, 27. No strictly business gathering has ever attracted wider or more flattering attention. Alike in the high order of ability displayed in the speeches and reports of the convention's regular sessions and in the brilliant addresses delivered at the annual banquet in response to the sentiments underlined for that occasion, the assembly of the representative manufacturers of the United States passes into history as an event of exceptional interest.

It has been remarked with much satisfaction by some of the free trade editors that little or nothing was said at either of the sessions that bore directly upon the protective tariff policy of the present Federal Administration. These gentlemen are cordially welcome to such comfort as they shall be able to derive from the fact that the tariff, as such, was little mentioned. It is undeniably true that the thought of the convention was mainly occupied with such kindred topics as reciprocity and the establishment of the American merchant marine, first cousins to the tariff, it might be said.

Yet there was one allusion to the tariff which sounded the keynote of the convention's sentiment on that question. It was when Mr. McDougall, of Ohio, referred to the tariff as an accomplished fact, a matter that had been settled once for all, and one not to be meddled with for years to come. The emphatic approval with which this statement was received by the convention showed how completely it was in accord with the general view. It also serves to explain why the tariff was seldom mentioned and never discussed. Why should it be?

The interesting episodes of the convention were the admirable annual report of President Search and his deserved re-election by a unanimous vote; the visit to and luncheon on board the American Line steamship St. Louis of a large body of delegates as the guests of President Griscom, of the International Navigation Company; the adoption of resolutions favoring the universal adoption of laws prohibiting the importation and sale of goods that are not branded with the country of origin, favoring the establishment of the proposed International Bank, indorsing the second Pan-American Congress to be held in Washington two years hence, and urging the encouragement and maintenance of American lines of steamships as an indispensable requisite in the extension of American commerce; the special visit of the President of the United States for the purpose of attending the annual banquet at the Astoria, with speeches by President McKinley, Theodore C. Search, Senator Frye, of Maine; Charles Emory Smith and others, and the annual election of officers of the association.

In all it was a grand programme grandly carried out, as well by the members of the association as by the liberal and public-spirited business men of New York, who were the hosts of the occasion. It was in many ways an Assembly of Notables, for among the men who have figured actively in the development of American industry and trade to their splendid proportions of to-day, none can be named who are of right more notable than the members of the National Association of Manufacturers.

England's Cotton Troubles.

As an evidence that the condition of things in the cotton industry is, to say the least, no better in free-trade England, than in the United States, it is interesting to note the complaint of Textile Mercury, that in the Lancashire districts, where cotton mills and weaving sheds have closed owing to bad trade, it is almost impossible for those thrown out of work to obtain employment and that in consequence many of the idle operatives are compelled to apply to the parish for relief. It is objected to that these poor people should be allowed to draw from the poor fund so long as there is money in the treasuries of the trades unions of which they are members. According to all accounts the cotton spinners and weavers of Lancashire are in a far worse plight than are their brethren in New England.

Has Given Hope and Impetus.

The cotton business is now in a state of readjustment and there must be more or less suffering for a time. The changed conditions are but a repetition of similar situations in the past. But the tariff has nothing to do with it. The Dingley tariff, to the contrary, has given hope and impetus to the mill owners in the South. —Wilmington (Del.) News.

Will Produce a Surplus.

The receipts of revenue under the Dingley law during the month of January show that under normal conditions the law will produce a surplus.

VEENDAM LOST AT SEA.

Passengers Rescued in Mid-Ocean by the St. Louis.

SHIP ABANDONED AND BURNED.

Hole Torn in the Veendam's Hull by Broken Propeller Shaft Floods the Engine Room—Gallant Rescue of the Passengers and Crew, Numbering 212, by the American Liner—No Lives Lost.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—The Holland-American Line's steamer Veendam, formerly the Baltic, of the White Star Line, bound to this city from Rotterdam, struck a submerged wreck on February 6, at the doorway almost to the English Channel and foundered. There were 212 passengers and crew on the Veendam at the time, and every one of these was saved by the American liner St. Louis, from Southampton, which landed them here Saturday. The transfer of these 212 shipwrecked people took place in the middle of the night, the thousands of glittering electric lights on the St. Louis aiding the great searchlight of that vessel.

The story of the loss of the ship, as gathered from Captain C. Stenger, the commander of the unfortunate craft, and from the officers, passengers and crew of the St. Louis, is as follows:

The Veendam left Rotterdam at 10 o'clock on the morning of February 3, with a general cargo, nine saloon passengers and 118 in the steerage, the latter mostly Immigrants, a crew list of eighty-five men, making 212 in all.

Coming down the English Channel the ship ran into a series of hard westerly gales, which stirred up towering seas, and the going of the ship was consequently slow. Nearly all the immigrants in the steerage were down forward suffering from sea sickness, when at 5.17 Sunday evening there was a terrific crash, the Veendam's stern rose high in the air, turned over to an angle of twenty-five degrees, and amid the screams of the passengers and the shouts of the officers and crew, came for a moment to a standstill.

Recovering her momentum, however, the Veendam drove ahead again a minute later and for the second time struck some unknown object, this time, however, with reduced force, and at the bow. Captain Stenger was on the bridge when the crash came, and with several of his officers left that post and ran aft. On their journey to the stern they were met by an army of panic-stricken immigrants who rushed on deck shouting: "The water is coming in! We are lost!"

The fire drill gong sounded, and up from the recesses below, and out from alley-ways and stoke hole and state-rooms came the ship's company, the passengers gathering around behind them, although some of them were so ill from seasickness as to be scarcely able to stand.

The captain said the ship had struck a submerged wreck or some other object, that a hole had been torn in her bottom and that all hands were expected to do what they could with the hand pumps to help the steam pumps keep the vessel free.

Those of the others who were not engaged in engine or fireroom work below were put to work at the hand pumps. The ship, meantime, had been brought to a standstill.

About 7 o'clock it became apparent to the master of the ship that the steam and hand pumps would be unable to cope with the terrific inflow.

The lifeboats had been all provisioned by this time, and everything was practically ready for abandoning the vessel should occasion demand. The passengers about this time had partly recovered from their fear and began helping the sailors at the hand pumps. But all their efforts were in vain.

So, from 5 o'clock to 1.30 of Monday morning, when the American liner opportunely arrived on the scene, Captain Stenger sent up rockets, following these at intervals with the "flare up," and once or twice with the cannon. The ship at midnight had sunk down aft until her triple deck there was almost submerged.

The feeling of dumb apathy which prevailed on the Veendam gave way at a quarter after midnight, Monday morning, to a whirlwind of excitement when the lookout reported the lights of the St. Louis. Signals were exchanged and all on board made haste to arrange for departure.

"Saved!" was the cry that rang over the waves in Dutch, English, French, and other tongues. Captain Stenger saw his promise to his passengers on the eve of fulfilment.

When the condition of the Veendam was made plain to Captain Randle, of the St. Louis, there was no hesitation in his arrangements to save the imperilled people. The vessel steamed up as close as possible to the Veendam, and transfer of the passengers and crew was begun at 1.43 a. m.

At 4.53 a. m. Monday morning everybody was transferred to the St. Louis. When the last boat left the Veendam was laboring very heavily and sinking rapidly by the stern. The transfer of the passengers and crew took, notwithstanding the great difficulties and high sea running, three hours and ten minutes, without the slightest accident.

Boat load after boat load of passengers came to the St. Louis's side. There were women weeping for the money which they had lost and deploring the fact that they had left their best raiment upon the deserted Veendam.

Purser and stewards were busy all this time preparing for the reception of the newcomers. Hot coffee, rolls and sandwiches were handed to them as soon as they got on board. Stewardesses found dresses for the women.

Captain Steenger, the last to leave the steamer, set fire to the sinking vessel just before he departed for the St. Louis.

Our Fighting Force.

The total militia force of the various States, according to the returns of the Adjutant-General of the army, aggregate 114,362. The total number of men available for military duty is placed at 10,301,559. New York leads all other States with 13,884 officers and men and 300,009 available for military duty.

Expedition For Cuba.

An expedition, supposed to be under the leadership of General Sanguily, is said to have sailed for Cuba with arms, ammunition and supplies from a point near Tampa, Fla.

Lincoln Day Celebrations.

Lincoln's Birthday was generally celebrated in those States where it is a legal holiday. There were flag raisings, public meetings and dinners, and out-of-door sports. The principal banquet held in Chicago in honor of Lincoln Day was that given by the Marquette Club. Among the speakers were ex-President Harrison and Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury. The latter spoke on "Government and Finance." Bishop Potter also delivered an address.

The French Wheat Crop.

The French wheat crop promises to be very good in thirteen departments, good in forty-four and fair in thirty.

PRINCE DAVID TO MARRY KAIULANI

Daughter of the Ex-Governor of Hawaii to Wed Kahale Pouli's Son.

The engagement is announced of a marriage that has been arranged between Prince David Kawanankoa and Princess Kaiulani. The formal betrothal merely awaits the signature to certain deeds of family settlement of dowager Queen Kapiolani.

PRINCESS KAIULANI OF HAWAII.

Princess Kaiulani is the daughter of ex-Governor Archibald Scott Cleghorn and the late Princess Miriam Likelike, and under the monarchical regime would have succeeded Queen Liliuokalani to the throne of Hawaii.

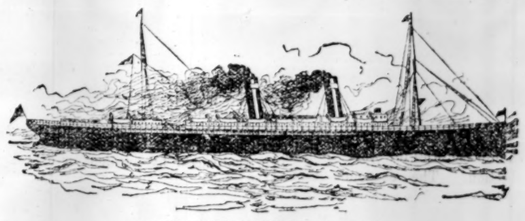
Prince David is a son of Kahale Pouli, a famous high chief, and Kinoiki Kekauilike, the younger sister of Queen Kapiolani. He has been well educated in English, partly in California and England, and was destined under the monarchy for a diplomatic career.

TWO PICTURESQUE FIRES.

The New York Department Has the Busiest Time in Years.

Two destructive fires, one at the southern and one at the nortern end of Manhattan Island, early Friday evening gave the New York Fire Department the hardest work it has had in several years.

Former Governor Levi P. Morton's seven story fireproof office building, the Nassau Chambers, in Nassau street, near Ann, took fire and property worth more than half a million dollars was destroyed. On all sides of the burning structures towered the sky scrapers in Nassau and adjoining streets, and the cornices of these structures frequently were fired by the great storm of sparks that filled the air. So serious was the situation that the "two nines,"



THE AMERICAN LINER ST. LOUIS.
(The steamship that rescued the passengers and crew of the wrecked Veendam, in mid-ocean.)

the last resort alarm of the firemen, was turned in. It was the second time since the present system was inaugurated that this sweeping alarm has been turned in. This blaze started in a bicycle store in the basement of the Nassau Chambers building, and the entire structure was destroyed.

A great crowd blocked the streets and lined the bridge to watch the sweep of the fire king.

While this great fire was engrossing the attention another alarm was sent in from 155th street and Eighth avenue, where Sauer's Casino had taken fire. This structure, covering a plot of land 250 by 300 feet, burned fiercely and rapidly. It was a most picturesque scene, and fifty thousand persons crowded the viaduct and other points of vantage from which to watch the display.

FAITH CURISTS ACCUSED.

Coroner's Jury Holds Them Responsible For an Old Woman's Death.

Mrs. J. O. Whiteside, who was an old and highly respected resident of Canonsburg, Penn., died in convulsions while being attended by faith curists. The Coroner's Jury brought in a verdict that the deceased came to her death because of the refusal of the Rev. Charles H. Pridgeon, Miss Ella McMillan and Miss Flora Holliday, who were in charge of her, to send for a physician, and recommended that said parties be made to answer in court for their neglect.

The Rev. Mr. Pridgeon is pastor of the First Presbyterian Church there and a pronounced faith curist. All of the accused are prominent in religious and social circles, and great interest is taken in the outcome of the case.

ENSIGN BRECKINRIDGE DROWNED.

Swept Overboard From the Torpedo Boat Cushing On the Way to Havana.

The Navy Department has received information of the drowning of Ensign John C. Breckinridge of the United States torpedo boat Cushing during the trip to Havana, Cuba, where the vessel arrived Saturday. The ensign was swept overboard by a heavy sea. His body was recovered, though not until life was extinct. Arrangements were made for shipping the body to Washington.

Young Breckinridge was graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1895. His home was in Lexington, Ky. His father is a cousin of Clifton R. Breckinridge, formerly Minister to Russia, and a brother of W. C. P. Breckinridge, an ex-Representative in Congress from Kentucky.

Spain Torturing Anarchists.

A demonstration of thirty thousand people against the torturing of Anarchists in Montjuich Prison was held in Barcelona.

Annexation Sentiment.

The Autonomist party in Cuba proposes to try negotiations with the insurgents in the hope of ending the war, believing that the insurrection cannot be suppressed by the force of arms. The sentiment in favor of annexation to the United States is growing.

McKisson to Contest Hanna's Election.

Mayor McKisson, of Cleveland, Ohio, announces his intention of contesting the seat of Senator Hanna. He has sent to the United States Senate formal notice of the contest upon the ground that Mr. Hanna used illegitimate influence to secure his election.

Kansas Pacific Sale.

Attorney-General Griggs agreed to the Union Pacific Reorganization Committee's proposition to bid in the Kansas Pacific for $6,303,000. As a result of the fight against the Union Pacific ring the Government will receive for the main line and branch $64,751,223 instead of $50,000,000, the syndicate's original bid.

Murdered by an Insane Woman.

James Parker, Superintendent of the Stamford (Conn.) almshouse and town farm, which is located in North Stamford, was murdered with an ax by Mary Drought, an insane inmate.

IRON PIPE TRUST ILLEGAL.

First Case in Which a Manufacturing Combination Has Been Found Guilty.

In Cincinnati the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit decided that the contract of association of the Cast Iron Pipe Trust is void and in violation of the Federal Anti-Trust law. This is the first case in which a manufacturing combination has been convicted of infringing that statute. Supreme Court Justice Harlan and Circuit Judges Taft and Lurton composed the court. Judge Taft delivered the opinion.

The Court of Appeals held, first, that the contract of association, even if the prices fixed under it were reasonable, and its only purpose was to prevent ruinous competition, as claimed by the defendants, was, nevertheless, void at common law because in restraint of trade and an attempted monopoly; second, that the prices were not reasonable and the purpose was an attempted monopoly; third, that the trade restrained by the contract of association was the negotiation and sale of pipes to be delivered across state lines from the State of manufacture to the State of sale, and that this was, under all the decisions of the Supreme Court, inter-state commerce; and, fourth, as a conclusion from these premises, that the contract of association was a restraint and burden on inter-State commerce and a violation of the Federal Anti-Trust act, and should be enjoined.

RUSHING ORDNANCE MAKING.

Projectiles and Explosive Shells Are Being Rapidly Turned Out.

The Carpenter Steel Company, of Reading, Penn., is working on double time with a full force of 250 men, and there is a report that it has received an order from the Navy Department for 27,000 steel projectiles, ranging in weight from 480 to 1040 pounds each. Everybody connected with the works preserves great secrecy, but recent large shipments show that projectiles are being turned out in large quantities. This company, since its establishment, has furnished $1,000,000 worth of projectiles.

Work on 1270 explosive shells for the use of the United States Army has been begun by the Benjamin Atha & Illingworth Company, at Harrison, N. J. The shells will weigh 1000 pounds each and are known as "semi-armor piercing projectiles." In the centre of each projectile is a tubular cavity filled with an explosive, held in place by a steel plug. The charge explodes by impact and the destruction is terrific.

After an idleness of three months the Bethlehem (Penn.) Iron Company's steel mill, giving employment to 1000 hands, started up. The company's ordnance plant is shipping gun material and armor plate daily, fast filling the remaining Government contracts on hand.

KLONDIKE SHIP WRECKED.

The Clara Nevada Founders in North Pacific Waters.

News has arrived from Union, British Columbia, by the steamer Islander that the steamer Clara Nevada, which sailed for Skagway, from Seattle, Wash., two weeks ago, was lost as she was returning with all passengers on board. The meagre details received are as follows:

The Clara Nevada left Skagway for Juneau on her home trip, and when off Seward City, in Berner Bay, about thirty miles south of Skagway, she was seen by the inhabitants of Seward City all ablaze.

While the long wharf at Berner Bay was crowded with spectators of the awful scene a loud report was heard which resembled the explosion of a boiler, and nothing more was seen of the ill-fated steamer.

The following day the beach was strewn with wreckage which resembled that of the Clara Nevada. It is feared that the unfortunate passengers, forty in number, and the entire crew, twenty-six men, are lost, as no trace can be found of them.

The sea was rough and a furious gale was blowing. It is thought she was trying to make Berner Bay for shelter, for the steamer Rustler has left for the sea, but no news is obtainable. The Islander reports terrible weather at Skagway and along the coast.

SPANISH MINISTER CHOSEN.

Cabinet Decides on Senor Louis Polo Bernabe For de Lome's Successor.

The Spanish Cabinet met at Madrid and discussed the present state of war in Cuba and the de Lome matter at great length.

It was decided to publish a decree accepting the resignation of Senor Dupuy de Lome as Minister at Washington and appointing Senor Louis Polo Bernabe as his successor.

A decree will also be issued convening the Chambers before the end of this month, so as to enable the election of the new Cortes to occur on March 20.

Senor Gullon, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, informed the Cabinet that United States Minister Woodford had just handed him a note referring to Senor Dupuy de Lome's letter and to the meaning of several paragraphs in it.

Senor Luis Polo Barnabe, whose appointment as the successor of Senor Dupuy de Lome was foreshadowed, is a son of Vice Admiral Polo, who formerly represented Spain in this country. Senor Barnabe is now engaged in a special department of the Foreign Ministry at Madrid dealing with commercial matters and Consulates.

LEITER WHEAT TO LEAVE CHICAGO.

The Wabash Road Will Bring East Half a Million Bushels.

Joseph Leiter, the Chicago grain speculator, has made contracts with another east-bound road to help him move his wheat abroad. The Wabash filled orders at the Armour elevators for a train load of the Chicago wheat. It has contracted to move 500,000 bushels. This is the third road with which contracts have been made. The first, Trunk being the first, the Nickel Plate the second, and the Wabash the third. There is no longer any doubt in anybody's mind that 4,000,000 bushels of the Leiter wheat are to be sent to the Atlantic seaboard by rail as fast as cars can carry it.

Filibusters Active.

Filibusters are displaying unusual activity. The tug Dauntless picked up a load of ammunition and medicine for the Cuban insurgents in Nassau Sound, near Fernandina, Fla., and got to sea with it safely. The Vesuvius put out from Jacksonville not long afterward to chase her. Another expedition started from the Delaware River, and a third from Bridgeport,

CASTORIA

THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT

Has the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher on every wrapper.

IT ALL WILL COME OUT RIGHT.

Whatever is a cruel wrong,
Whatever is unjust,
The honest years that speed along
Will trample in the dust.
In restless youth I railed at fate
With all my puny might,
But now I know if I but wait
It all will come out right.

Though vice may don the judge's crown
And play the censor's part,
And fact be cowed by falsehood's frown,
And nature ruled by art,
Though labor toils through blinding tears,
And idle wealth is might,
I know the honest, earnest years
Will bring it all out right.

Though poor and loveless creeds may pass
For pure religion's gold,
Though ignorance may rule the mass,
While truth meets glances cold,
I know a law supreme, sublime,
Controls us with its might,
And in God's own appointed time
It all will come out right.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

A Truthful Statement.

An excellent and invaluable remedy, for the cure of cough, cold and hoarseness, is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and Mr. Jas. Hadfield, 350 West St., New York City, verifies this statement. He writes: "Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is a most excellent remedy for cough, cold and hoarseness, and I take great pleasure in recommending it to all, who require such a valuable household medicine." Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is sold everywhere for 25 cents.

Norfolk and Souteu R. R.

Schedule in effect Feb'y. 21, 1898.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express trains, Southbound, daily (except Sundays, leave Elizabeth city, at 11:40, A. M., and 6.00, P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Northbound, daily, except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 2:45 P. M., and Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 9:20, A. M.

The trains arrive at and depart from the Norfolk & Western depot, Norfolk; connect at Norfolk with all Rail and steamer lines, and at Edenton with Steamer for Roanoke, Cashie Chowan and Scuppernong rivers; transfer steamers to Mackey's Ferry, thence by Norfolk & Southern R. R. to Pantego and Belhaven connecting with steamer Virginia Dare for Makeleyville, Aurora, Washington and all intermediate landings.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH AND OLD DOMINION LINE.

The steamer Neuse leaves Elizabeth City Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:00 P. M., for Newbern, connecting with the A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, Kinston and Morehead City, and with the W. & N. R. R. for Jacksonville, Wilmington, S. C., etc., touching at Roanoke Island Tuesday and Thursdays. Returning, leave Newbern Monday, Wednesday and Friday, touching at Roanoke Island Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays and Oriental Monday and Wednesday.

The Steamer Newbern leaves Elizabeth City Mondays at noon and Wednesday at 6:00 P. M. for Roanoke Island, Ocracoke, Oriental and Newbern and Saturday 3 p. m. for Roanoke Island direct.

Tickets on sale at Elizabeth City Station to Roanoke Island, Ocracoke, Newbern, Oriental, Kinston, Goldsboro, Morehead City and Wilmington.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern Railroad; Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., President street station; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania R. R., Dock Street Station; New York, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 27 North River, and Old Dominion Line.

For further information apply to M. H Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R. Company, Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, Gen'l Man'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Ft & Pass'r Ag

GEORGE W. BELL,
Gun-Smith,
At the Old Stand on Road Street,
ELIZ. CITY, NORTH CAROLINA

FRED DAVIS
DEALER IN

COAL.

Coal of all sizes and of best quality constantly on hand. All orders promptly are filled.

☞All coal is screened before leaving the yard: Lowest prices guaranteed.

F. H. ZIEGLER & BRO,
Successors to John H Ziegler,
Dealers in all Kinds of
Undertakers' Supplies,

From the Cheapest to the Best. All telegrams promptly attended to.

CRAPES AND COOLING BOARDS,

when desired. The finest Hearse in the section. Rosewood, Walnut, Cloth covered and Metalic Caskets a specialty At the old stand on Ehringhaus Street. ☞All kinds of Cabinet Work done.

T. P. WHITE,

BOOT & SHOEMAKER
2nd door North of Poindexter Street Bridge.
☞Patching and mending Rubber Boots a specialty.

GROVES

TASTELESS
CHILL TONIC
IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS.
WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.

GALATIA, ILLS., Nov. 16, 1895.
Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Gentlemen:—We sold last year, 699 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly, Arndt, Combs & Co.

The North Carolinian

Published Every Wednesday

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF BOTH THE CITY AND THE COUNTY.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of interest in the Albemarle District solicited from all quarters.

THE SINKING OF THE MAINE.

Seldom has the entire country been so greatly shocked as by the sinking of the Maine in the harbor of Havana. Whether by accident or treachery is not yet fully known. The National authorities are taking proper action. A Court of Inquiry, composed of officers selected for their technical knowledge and expert skill in Naval affairs has been appointed to investigate at once, and it cannot be long before the truth is known.

In the meantime it becomes the dignity of a mighty government to assume that the precious lives of its sailors and a noble man-of-war have not been destroyed by an act of treachery so atrocious that all the civilized world instinctively shrinks from believing in its possibility.

The prompt action of the Government should certainly be an assurance to the Nation that it is doing its full duty in the case, and that the whole matter may safely be left to the constituted authorities to deal with unembarrassed by sensational meddling or by insane outbursts of popular frenzy. Let judgment still be held in abeyance.

Should the investigation develope hat the explosion was the result of Spanish treachery or gross Spanish negligence in permitting the Maine anchor near a torpedo or over a mine, Spain will be certain to pay dearly and promptly.

FREE TRADE BETWEEN THE STATES.

The Protective Tariff is powerless to rescue the waning supremacy of New England in cotton manufacturing industry. Absolute Free Trade between the great States of the Union is one of the cardinal principles of the Protective system, and must be maintained at all hazzards. If the New England manufacturers cannot hold their own against their Southern competitors they will eventually be obliged either to reduce wages to the Southern level, close their mills, move them into the cotton belt or convert them into factories for other lines of production. The economic forces which are exercising a controlling influence in the determination of this industrial problem are inexorable and invincible They have nothing to do with politics, protection, morals or religion. It is a matter of business, pure and simple. The wise man faces the inevitable with as good grace as possible. The unwise man seeks to oppose an irresistible force, with consequences which are so familiar as not to require enumeration.

DEBIT AND CREDIT.

Out West they are discussing a speech recently made at Sioux City by Lawyer John C. Coombs, of Boston, attacking the existing system of debit and credit. His idea, as enunciated in this speech, is that all laws for the enforcement of personal obligations for debt should be abolished; that if credit is ever given, it should be given on the business and the assets of the business alone; that in the event of a failure the creditor, after taking what there was of the assets, should discharge the balance of his claim and absolve the individual debtor from further liability. In a word, he would trust the business and not the individual. It is an ingenious idea, but its adoption would undoubtedly involve revolutionary consequences. Probably it had better be reserved for purely academic purposes.

WHAT GRANT SAID.

President Grant, in his first inaugural message, said: "Let it be understood that no repudiator of one farthing of our public debt will be trusted with a public place, and it will go far toward strengtening a credit which ought to be the best in the world." This doctrine, uttered at a time when the national credit was weak, when our currency was insecure and all values demoralized, struck the keynote of the honorable policy which the Republican party has ever since faithfully pursued in its dealings with financial affairs. The proposition is just as good smoking material for tinkers and repudiators now as it was then.

This country exported last year 75,000,000 bushels more corn than in 1896, and much more than in any previous years.

And still exports keep on increasing, in spite of the "wicked protective tariff" which was so sure to "destroy our foreign trade."

Annexation with Hawaii is coming because, after an extended debate, not one good argument against it has been brought forward.

It is now a settled fact that this year's tobacco crop will be by far the lrngest ever planted in Eastern North Carolina.

EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY.

If a man has a desire to see evidences of prosperity, he can find them by scores. Take, for instance, the latest annual live stock report, based upon county returns, and issued by the Orange Judd Farmer. "We are again upon the up grade," it begins, regardless of the fact that to some people these are the saddest words of tongue or pen. The shringage in the value of live stock that began in 1893 was arrested and reversed in 1897. The gain reported is 7 per cent. The total value of all classes of farm animals on January 1, 1898, was estimated at $2,037,021,000, against the estimate one year before, compiled from the same sources, of $1,885,929,000. An increase in one year of $150,053,000 is quite a fair-sized prosperity item. For the first time in five years there is recorded an increase in both the numbers and the prices of farm animals.

The President keeps a level head and still controls the situation. Trust him.

Robert Hancock has been removed from the Directorship and Presidency of the A. & C. Railroad.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, Feb. 18, 1898.

It is difficult to realize that the awful story of the blowing up and sinking, in Havana harbor, of the U. S. battleship Maine, and the drowning like rats in a sewer of two hundred and fifty-odd of her brave crew, which has cast a pall of gloom over Washington and the country, is not a horrible nightmare. But, alas! it is true, too true. There is but one determination on the part of the President and the other members of the administration, and that is to arrive at the truth as to the cause of the catastrophe. Congress is going ahead with its routine business, the Senate is discussing the annexation treaty and appropriation bills and the House the Bankruptcy bill, but there is but one object uppermost in the minds of Senators and Representatives—the Maine. Public interest has passed from the apology of Spain for the de Lome letter to the Maine. Perhaps if the treachery of the late Spanish minister, now on his way home in disgrace, had not been so fresh in the minds of the public, there would be less suspicion that there was Spanish treachery connected with the loss of the Maine and so many of her crew. The President and members of his Cabinet are loth to entertain such a suspicion in the absence of direct proof, and are doing everything possible to cause the public to suspend its judgment pending the investigation now being made for the purpose of showing whether the explosion which wrecked the Maine was on the outside or inside of the vessel, and consequently whether it was caused by accident or design. President McKinley, as a mark of respect and sorrow for the loss of life by the sinking of the Maine, abandoned the two official receptions that were to have been held at the White House this week; also ordered flags half masted.

Attorney General Griggs, in his answer to the Senate resolution asking whether he had authorized an agreement by which the Kansas Packic railroad would be sold for $5,924,170 less than the indebtedness of that road to the government, had agreed not to be a bidder at the sale, said: "Answering specifically the questions contained in the resolution of the Senate, I would say that I have not authorized any agreement by which the property is to be sold for the face value of the subsidy bonds, nor has the government agreed not to be a bidder at the sale. The only agreement made was to discontinue the motion for postponement, redemption and the appointment of a receiver, upon the guarantee that the minimum bid by the reorganization committee should be the principal of the government debts. The property will be sold at public sale by open competition to such party as may offer the highest bid, subject only to the stipulation obtained in open court, that the minimum bid will be $6,303,000, instead of $2,500,000 as formerly fixed by the court." There being only one bidder the road was sold for the minimum bid.

Representative Babcock, of Wisconsin, who has for the third time been made chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, is not a believer in brag as a political factor. Consequently his opinions upon the political outlook, which have so often been justified by the results at the ballot box, always carry great weight. His assertion that nothing is required to secure the election of a Republican majority of the next House but hearty and intlligent co-operation, with the Congressional Committee on the part of the local Republican organizations throughout the country, means business, and, as there is no reason to doubt that such co-operation will be freely extended, it also means the election of a Republican majority of the next House. The practical amalgamation of all the elements that supported Bryan, as evidenced by the addresses issued this week by the National Committees of the several parties, in support of the impossible—the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, by this country alone—in the Congres-ional Campaign will help rather than hurt the Republicans, because it will bring to the support of the Republicandidate every man who believes in a sound currency and a sound public credit, regardless of his previous political affiliation. The first test will be in Oregon, where the Congressional elections are held in June.

A Peerless Liniment.

As a pain destroyer and cure for rheumatism, Salvation Oil is the peer of all liniments. Mr. Wm. H. Brown, proprietor of Striebinger House, Cleveland, O., writes: "I suffered from rheumatism for twelve years and my last attack kept me in bed, unable to walk. I used Salvation Oil and soon was up and about. As a pain destroyer this liniment has no equal." Salvation Oil is sold everywhere for 25 cents. Try it and be convinced.

Hon. Harry Skinner on Inland Water Ways.

The following are extracts from the speech of Hon. Harry Skinner on the Bill to continue the navigable inland waterway along the Atlantic coast to Florida as a coast defense in time of War and a safe convenient channel for our commerce at all times:

The bill contemplates the linking together by short canals the inland waters along our South Atlantic coast so as to make a continuous and capable water route from Cape Henry to Florida, connecting the waters of Chesapeake Bay with the St. Johns river, and thus afford a safe, reliable, and quick route for the transfer of our naval forces, so as in time of war or attack to guard the inlets along our coast and protect the large cities of Norfolk, including the Navy Yard, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville and the smaller towns and cities on the Albemarle, Pamlico and their tributaries, and all the interior country between Norfolk and Florida, that is now absolutely defenseless and unprotected and at the mercy of an attacking enemy.

The work contemplated will accomplish this purpose practically with less money than has been or is now used in rivers and harbors in the same territory, with a net saving to the government. In other words, the money expended by the government on these inland waters, if expended intelligently and with this purpose in view, will in less than five years construct, equip and put into successful operation this continuous waterway.

* * * * *

Mr. Chairman, our country is so extensive, our rivers and harbors so numerous, that we have done comparatively little to avail ourselves of the natural advantages we possess. Congress has, in late years, provided for locks and canals and made a continuous navigation from Duluth, on Lake Superior, to Buffalo, at the lower end of Lake Erie, and the State of New York is indebted to DeWitt Clinton for that great work, the Erie Canal, which has poured into New York its millions of tons annually and and made it the greatest commercial city of the country.

Now, what has been done on the Atlantic coast? Nature has supplied us with a number of good harbors and numerous navigable rivers. They generally run in a southeast direction to the ocean and drain an extensive country. By reference to a map it will be seen with what little cost a continuous inland navigation may be made from New York to Florida and the Mississippi river, thus making perhaps another line to the Great Lakes.

The Delaware and Raritan Canal affords an inland route from New York to Philadelphia. It is 43 miles long and will pass vessels less than 24 feet beam and 220 feet long drawing 7 feet of water.

The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, owned partly by the United States, provides a channel from Philadelphia to Chesapeake Bay or Baltimore.

It is only 14 miles long, has locks the same width and length as the Delaware and Raritan Canal, but is 9 feet deep. From thence we have that magnificent sheet of water, Chesapeake Bay, to Norfolk, with its numerous rivers flowing into it, all affording harbors and good navigation for vessels.

From Norfolk, continuing South, we have two routes, that ancient work the Dismal Swamp Canal, 29 miles long, now being enlarged, and the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, 14 miles long.

It unites the Southern branch of the Elizabeth River by a canal only 8½ miles long with North Landing River, which empties in Currituck Sound, and then by a short cut of 5½ miles to North River, only 12 miles from Albemarle Sound. There is only one lock on this entire line of navigation, which was, until the lock recently built at Sault Ste. Marie, Lake Superior, the largest on this continent It is 150 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 8 feet deep.

I have given the figures to show how a large a vessel may pass through these inland waters from New York to North Carolina, and desire to impress upon the committee that the tendency of the age is to build larger vessels.

To continue the inland navigation South it is only necessary to remove a few shoals in Core, Bogue and other small sounds to the Cape Fear River, and thence a short canal to the Waccamaw, whence there is a continuous waterway to the St. Johns River, Florida. There will be a very few short canals required to connect some of the waterways, but as the country is so level the excavation will be inexpensive.

I indicate the route of the waterway South of the Chesapeke because it is important its location should be an aid to our coast defenses and therefore as near the ocean as practical, using existing canals.

* * * * *

The history of "Ye Ancient Dismal Swamp Canal," which the government assisted in constructing, develops the fact that it was designed by George Washington as a link in connecting these waters as I have explained.

The records of the Treasury Department show that as far back as 1808 Albert Gallatin approved and strongly urged the construction of this water route, and General Grant, reviewing the views of Washington and Gallatin, urged its construction as purely a measure of coast defences.

Soon after the Revolution this measure was strongly urged. So it was in 1812, in 1860 and again in 1895, when the Venezuelan war breeze stirred the air, and throughout the history of this country every time a war cloud appears on the horizon e large as one's hand our attention is called to the condition of our defenseless South Atlantic coast, and the common sense, practicability and economy of the measure is advanced and universally admitted.

This called the Southern coast line, created by making a navigable channel near to and parallel with the coast and having numerous connections with those waters. Its military value has ueen urged by our most distinguished engineers for many years, and two advantages are obvious: It would enable the government to transfer our ships of war by a safe and speedy route in the presence of a superior naval force from one point on our coast to any other, and would preserve our vast coasting trade in unimpaired activity throughout the war.

The shorting of distance, the saving of time, the cheapening of rates that this inland waterway would bring about would make it a great competitor to the great railroad monopolies that are fast absorbing the transportation of the South.

It is believed that the saving of marine insurance alone in five years, if it could be collected, saved and turned into this work would be ample to construct the canal.

The protection of commerce against the perils of the ocean can hardly be conceived. The saving of life and property which it would secure make its construction a duty we owe to humanity and civilization. So that not only are the Southern people interested in its construction—to be sure they are, for it would materially aid in the great cause of Southern development—but the coastwise trade of the cities of Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, the marine insurance companies and the ship owners of the country are all deeply interested; and if the would all join and make a common effort with the Southern Representatives we may be able to accomplish success for this measure that has been already shamefully neglected and postponed.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away

If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, be made well, strong, magnetic full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac of your druggist, under guarantee to cure, 50c or $1.00. Booklet and sample mailed free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Negro Racket.

Hayseeder.

A few days since we heard a gentleman discoursing on negro domination, white supremacy, &c. He was raising sand because negro postmaster appointed at certain places, and said it was an outrage; the idea that negro postmasters should handle his mail and that of his family.

This man has his mail handled by negroes in carrying to and from the office, that is not objectionable; he has negroes to make his bed, wash his linen, work up the flour, lard and milk and roll out his biscuit, and none of that poisons him, yet when a negro holding office, touches his mail, oh, holy horrors!

What a terrible thing it is. It is not the purpose of this article to advocate the appointment of negro postmasters, but to show the arguments used to fool the people into voting from prejudice and not for measures.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher The Kind You Have Always Bought. is on every wrapper.

A Clever Trick.

It certainly looks like it, but there is relly no trick obout it. Anybody can try it who has Lame Back and weak kidneys, Malaria or nervous troubles. We mean he can cure himself right away by taking Electric Bitters. This medicine tones up the whole system, act as a stimulant to the Liver and Kidneys, is a blood purifier and a nerve tonic. It cures Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, Sleeplessness and Melancholy. It is purely vegetable, a mild laxative and restores his system to it naturai vigor. Try Electric Bitter and de convinced that they are a miracle worker. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50 cents a bottle a Alex Wedsworth's drug store.

A Mexican Custom on Good Friday.

Mrs. Sara Y. Stevenson contributes to The Century an article on "Maximilian's Empire," one of a series devoted to the French intervention in Mexico. In describing the scenes that followed the siege of Puebla Mrs. Stevenson says:

It was a Mexican custom on Good Friday to burn Judas in effigy on the Plaza Mayor. Judas was a manikin made in the shape of the person who happened to be most unpopular at the time. It was quite admissible to burn Judas under different shapes, and sometimes these summary autos-da-fe were multiplied to suit the occasion and the temper of the people. At the same time rattles were sold on the streets and universally bought alike by children and adults, by rich and poor, to grind the bones of Judas, and the objectionable noise—second in hideousness only to that of our own sending off of firecrackers on the Fourth of July—was religiously kept up all day. In the year of our Lord 1868 Judas was burned in Mexico on the Plaza Mayor under the shapes of General Forey, Napoleon III, and last, but not least, M. Dubois de Saligny, who especially was roasted with a will amid the wild execrations of the populace.

WINE OF CARDUI

McELREE'S Wine of Cardui

has demonstrated ten thousand times that it is almost infallible FOR WOMAN'S PECULIAR WEAKNESSES,

irregularities and derangements. It has become the leading remedy for this class of troubles. It exerts a wonderfully healing, strengthening and soothing influence upon the menstrual organs. It cures "whites" and falling of the womb. It stops flooding and relieves suppressed and painful menstruation. For Change of Life it is the best medicine made. It is beneficial during pregnancy, and helps to bring children into homes barren for years. It invigorates, stimulates, strengthens the whole system. This great remedy is offered to all afflicted women. Why will any woman suffer another minute with certain relief within reach? Wine of Cardui only costs $1.00 per bottle at your drug store.

For advice, in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, the "Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Rev. J. W. SMITH, Camden, S. C., says: "My wife used Wine of Cardui at home for falling of the womb and it entirely cured her."

WINE OF CARDUI

BEFORE THE RAILROADS.

When Philadelphia Was the Greatest City In the American Colonies.

In 1774 Philadelphia was the largest town in the American colonies. Estimates of the population, which are all we have, differ widely, but it was probably not far from 30,000. A single city now has a larger population than all the colonies possessed in 1774, and there are in the United States today 104 cities and towns of over 30,000 inhabitants. Figures alone, however, cannot express the difference between those days and our own. Now a town of 30,000 people is reached by railroads and telegraphs. It is in close touch with all the rest of the world. Business brings strangers to it constantly, who come like shadows and so depart, unnoticed, except by those with whom they are immediately concerned. It was not so in 1774, not even in Philadelphia, which was as nearly as possible the central point of the colonies as well as the most populous city.

Thanks to the energy and genius of Franklin, Philadelphia was paved, lighted and ordered in a way almost unknown in any other town of that period. It was well built and thriving. Business was active, and the people were thrifty and prosperous and lived well. Yet, despite all these good qualities, we must make an effort of the imagination to realize how quietly and slowly life moved then in comparison to the pace of today.

There in Philadelphia was the center of the postal system of the continent, and the recently established mail coach called the "Flying Machine," not in jest but in praise, performed the journey to New York in the hitherto unequaled time of two days. Another mail at longer intervals crept more slowly to the south. Vessels of the coastwise traffic or from beyond seas came into port at uncertain times and after long and still more uncertain voyages. The daily round of life was so regular and so quiet that any incident or any novelty drew interest and attention in a way which would now be impossible.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge in Scribner's.

Well Children

that are not very robust need a warming, building and fat-forming food—something to be used for two or three months in the fall—that they may not suffer from cold.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

of Cod-Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda supplies exactly what they want. They will thrive, grow strong and be well all winter on this splendid food tonic. Nearly all of them become very fond of it. For adults who are not very strong, a course of treatment with the Emulsion for a couple of months in the fall will put them through the winter in first-class condition. Ask your doctor about this.

Be sure you get SCOTT'S Emulsion. See that the man and fish are on the wrapper.

All druggists; 50c. and $1.00.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

ONE OF TWO WAYS.

The bladder was created for one purpose, namely, a receptacle for the urine, and as such it is not liable to any form of disease except by one of two ways. The first way is from imperfect action of the kidneys. The second is from careless local treatment of other diseases,

CHIEF CAUSE.

Unhealthy urine from unhealthy kidneys is the chief cause of bladder troubles. So the womb, like the bladder, was created for one purpose, and if not doctored too much is not liable to weakness or disease, except in rare cases. It is situated back of and very close to the bladder, any pain, disease or inconvenience manifested in the kidneys, back, bladder or urinary passage is often, by mistake, attributed to female weakness or womb trouble of some sort. The error is easily made and may as easily be avoided. To find out correctly, set your urine aside for twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates kidney trouble. The mild and extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy is soon realized. If you need a medicine you should have the best. At druggists fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet; both sent free by mail. Mention this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietor of this paper guarantees the genuineness of this offer.

S. B. Miller & Co.
WHOLESALE

Commission
Fish Dealers,
7 Fulton Fish Market, New York.
Clarance G. Miller,
Miller Longbotham.

Established 1861.
Saml. M. Lawder & Sons
Wholesale Commission Dealers in

Fresh :::: Fish.
Soft Crabs, Terrapin, Etc.
BALTIMORE MD.
Quick Sales. Prompt Returns
REFERENCES:
Traders National Bank, Duns' Mercantile Agency, Wm. J. Hooper & Co., J. Dukehart & Co., The J. S. Johnson Company.

900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed
Alx. Senna
Rochelle Salts
Anise Seed
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda
Worm Seed
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
NEW YORK.
35 Doses 35 Cents
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, Bears the Fac-simile Signature —OF— Chas. H. Fletcher. ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE.

THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS

CANDY CATHARTIC

.....CASCARETS taste good. Eat them like candy. They remove any bad taste in the mouth, leaving the breath sweet and perfumed. It is a real pleasure to take them instead of nauseating liquids or cannon-ball pills.

PURELY VEGETABLE

.....CASCARETS are purely vegetable and contain no mercurial or other mineral poison. They are made of the latest remedies discovered and represent a little combination never before put together in any form.

ANTISEPTIC LAXATIVE

.....CASCARETS are antiseptic. That means they stop undigested food from souring in the stomach, prevent fermentation in the bowels and kill disease germs of any kind that breed and feed in the system.

LIVER STIMULANT

.....CASCARETS tone the stomach and bowels and stimulate the lazy liver, making it work. They strengthen the bowels and put them into healthy condition, making their action easy and natural.

BOON FOR MOTHERS

.....CASCARETS increase the flow of milk in nursing mothers. A tablet eaten by the mother makes her milk mildly purgative and has a mild but certain effect on the baby. The only safe laxative for the babe-in-arms.

PLEASE THE CHILDREN

.....CASCARETS are liked by the children. They taste good and do good. Don't wind-colic, pain, cramps, and kill and drive off worms, and all kinds of parasites that live in the bowels of the growing child.

CURE GUARANTEED

.....CASCARETS taken patiently, persistently, are guaranteed to cure piles, no matter how old and chronic, or the purchase money will be cheerfully refunded by your own druggist.

HEALTH FOR 10 CENTS

.....CASCARETS are sold by all druggists for 10c, 25c, 50c a box, according to size. A 10c box will prove their merit and put you on the right road to perfect and permanent health. Don't risk delay.

☞Don't judge CASCARETS by other medicines you have tried. They are new, unlike anything else that's sold, and infinitely superior. Try a 10c box to-day, if not pleased get your money back! Larger boxes, 25c or 50c. Sample and booklet mailed free. Address

CCC The only genuine. Beware of imitations!

STERLING REMEDY CO., CHICAGO, MONTREAL, CAN.; NEW YORK. 298

NO-TO-BAC cures Tobacco Habit or money refunded. Makes weak men strong. Sold and guaranteed by all druggists. Get booklet.

WILLIS H. ROGERS,
Wholesale Commission

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North Carolina Shad a Specialty.
Stencils furnished at a moment's notice
Reference:—Guirkin & Co., Bankers beth City, N C, and other Financia uses when desired

A. W. HAFF,
Successor to
Lanphear & Haff,
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In Fresh Fish Lobsters,
Etc., Etc:
NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET
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North Carolina Shad a Specialty.
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3 RAMBLER ROSES! WHITE, YELLOW, CRIMSON.
Will make a magnificent hedge, beautiful shade for the piazza, or a charming bed. Constant bloomers, perfectly hardy. One plant produces thousands of flowers.
ONLY FORTY CENTS, DELIVERED.

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THE RUSY MAN'S CATALOGUE and the Ladies' Gardener and Adviser
The only one containing full Descriptions and Directions for planting and culture; so comprehensive, condensed, classified and indexed that
He Who Runs May Read. Many illustrations from nature. Colored plates of Sweet Peas, Nasturtiums, Tuberous Begonias, Golden Day Lily, Cactus Dahlias, Daybreak Asters. Beautifully embossed cover; 120 large pages completely filled with honest illustrations
JAMES VICKS SONS, Rochester, N. Y.

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Is a veritable mine of information about Flowers, Vegetables and Fruits, and how to grow and care for them successfully. The price of Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine is Fifty Cents per year, but if you will return this coupon with six two-cent stamps the magazine will be mailed to you regularly for six months for trial. Write at once to
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We also keep COTTON SEED MEAL and HULLS, the finest feed in the world for producing milk and fattening poor cattle. We ask a trial.
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"THE STYLISH PATTERN." Artistic. Fashionable. Original. Perfect-Fitting. Prices 10 and 15 cents. None higher. None better at any price. Some reliable merchant sells them in nearly every city or town. Ask for them, or they can be had by mail from us in either New York or Chicago. Stamps taken. Latest Fashion Sheet sent upon receipt of one cent to pay postage.

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Brightest ladies' magazine published. Invaluable for the home. Fashions of the day, Home Literature, Household Hints, Fancy Work, Current Topics, Fiction, all for only 50 cents a year, including a free pattern, your own selection any time. Send two 2-cent stamps for sample copy. Address
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Ripans Tabules: pleasant laxative.
Ripans Tabules: gentle cathartic.
Ripans Tabules: constipation.

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as early as you should be? If not, you should get one of our

Wake Up

ALARM CLOCKS, ONLY

75 Cents

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Iron Works

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Machine Shop & Foundry,

MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS

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Steamboat & Mill Work a Specialty.

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We are prepared to do Saw-Mill and Steamboat work and General Machine and Foundry work of all descriptions. Our tools consists of 16 to 48 inch Lathes and can turn Shafts 16 feet long. Planers 42 by 42 inches by 16 feet long

We carry in stock a full line of Bogy and Dry Kiln Wheels; also Standard Grate Bars, and are prepared to furnish Boiler Fronts and general Foundry work on short notice.

We are prepared to do our own pattern work and we guarantee our work and prices to compare with any other city.

We carry in our Supply Store a full line of Rubber and Leather Belting, Oils, Wastes, Babbit Metal, Files, Belt Dressing, Engine and Rubber Packings, Lubricators, Steam Guages, Brass Goods of all kinds, Belt Lacing, Pipe and Pipe Fittings and Boiler Tubes.

We also handle Wood and Iron Pulleys, Hangers, Boxes, Collars, Shafting, Couplings and Rubber Roofing Paint. And are agents for Wood Working Machinery, Engines and Boilers and Machery of all description and Gasoline Engines and Launches.

For further information, address,

J. H. PARTRIDGE,

P. O. Box 220. Manager.

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THE CITY.

Mayor—Charles A. Banks; Commissioners—Palemon John, Thomas A. Commander, J. A. Kramer, B. Frank Spence and Wm. W. Griggs, Clerk, Charles Guirkin; Treasurer, Geo. W. Cobb; Constable and Chief of Police, Wm. C. Brooks; Street Commissioner, Reuben W. Berry; Fire Commissioner, Allen K. Kramer; Attorney, I. M. Meekins.

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Postmaster—E. F. Lamb.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden. Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at the corner of Road and Church Sts

CHURCHES.

Methodist: J. H. Hall, pastor; Baptist, C. S. Blackwell, pastor; Episcopal, L. L. Williams, rector; Presbyterian, F. H. Johnston, pastor.

Methodist Episcopal Whedbee Building: Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., each Sunday. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Prayer meetings Tuesday nights. C. F. Hunter, pastor.

Evangelical Association, B. C. Krupp, pastor, Opera House, every Sunday morning and night.

COLORED—Methodist, P. R. Anderson, pastor; Corner Stone, Z. H. Berry, pastor; Olive Branch, Luke Pierce, pastor; Sawyer's Chapel, J. C. Coleman pastor. Antioch, Presbyterian, S P Smith, pastor.

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge No. 317 Geo. W. Brothers, Jr. W. M.; Dr. J. B. Grigg, S. W.; Dr. A. L. Pendleton, J. W.; T. B. Wilson, S. D.; C. W. Grice, J. D.; B. F. Spence, Treas.; D. B. Bradford, Secretary; E. F. Sawyer, Chaplain; J. A. Hooper and T. J. Jordan, Stewards; E. J. Shepherd, Tiler Meets 1st and 3d Tuesday nights.

Odd Fellows: Achorce Lodge No. 117 W. H. Ballard, N. G.; W. A. Jones, V. G.; H. O. Hill, Secty; G. W. Twiddy, Treasurer.

Talula Encampment No. 8; Maurice Wescott, C. P.; W. A. Jones, H. P.; D. M. Simons, J. W.; H. O. Hill, Scribe; G. W. Twiddy, Treas.

Royal Arcanum, Tiber Creek Council No. 1209; H. O. Hill, Regent; D. A. Morgan, Vice Regent; C. Conrkin, Orator; W. B. Zoellet, Secretary; F. M. Cook, Collector; W. J. Woodley, Treasurer. Meets every 1st and 3d Monday nights.

Knights of Honor; R. B. White, Dictator; J. H. Engle, Vice Dictator; T. J. Jordan, Reporter; T. B. Wilson, Finance Reporter; W. J. Trafton, Treasurer. Meets 1st and 4th Friday.

Pasquotank Tribe No. 8, I. O. R. M.; W. H. Sanford, Prophet; Will Anderson, Sachem; B. C. Lane, Sr., Sagamore; James Sykes, C. of R.; S. H. Murrell, K. of W.; J. F. Simpson, K. of W Meet every Wednesday night.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners: E. C. Kramer, chairman; F. M. Godfrey, W. J. Williams. Standard Keeper. A. L. Jones. Health Officer, Dr. Isaah Fearing. Attorney, I. M. Meekins.

Sheriff, Thomas F. Wilcox; Superior Court Clerk, John P. Overman; Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper; Treasurer, John S. Morris; County Supervisor I. M. Meekins; Board of Education: John D. Fulmer, Newton A Jones and John T. Davis.

SCHOOLS.

Public School, W. M. Hinton, Principal.

Atlantic Collegiate Institute, S. L. Sheep, Prest.

Select School, I. N. Tillett, Principal.

State Colored Normal, P. W. Moore, Principal.

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This well established Hotel offers first-lass accommodations to travelers.

FIRST-CLASS BAR ATTACHED

Sample Rooms for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances furnished when desired. Free Hacks to all Trains and Steamers.

Terms Reasonable.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

The North Carolinian.

Wednesday, February 22, 1898.

☞Facts, gentlemen.

☞The figures speak for themselves.

☞Farmers are busy planting potatoes and peas.

☞The weather has interfered somewhat with the fishermen.

☞The cotton acreage planted this season will be about the same as last year.

☞Because of missing railroad connection, the lecture of Dr. Blackwell was postponed until to-night. A rare treat may be expected.

☞It is reported that one of the victims on the battle ship Maine was Henry Williams, of Elizabeth City.

☞The Postoffice at Weeksville has been moved about one mile East and John H. Sawyer has been appointed Postmaster.

☞On the 12th inst, at Woodville, Perquimans county, Miss Lizzie Riddick departed this life, aged about 28 years. She was a most estimable young lady.

☞Everybody instinctively shuns a snake, and, too, they hate a hypocrite. We always do both. We don't want to feel the fangs of the former or hear the lying words of the latter.

☞The ladies of Shawboro have raised sufficient funds to repaint the interior of the Baptist Church at that place. The work has been done by Mr. Tho's R. Bland, the veteran painter of Elizabeth City.

☞We learn that at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Raleigh, on last Friday evening our young townsman Anson E. Cohoon won the orator's medal in the annual contest. His theme was "The True Eldorado." Well done, Anson. We tender congratulations.

☞We are requested to announce that there will be a grand rally at Mount Lebenon A. M. E. Church on Sunday next for the benefit of Preyortown Mission. Rev. R. H. Dick, the "black Sam Jones," will preach at 2:30 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to white friends.

☞We have recently met Republicans and Populists from different parts of the District and State and we are gratified to find that the consensus of opinion held by all in favor of an honest ballot and a fair count is that Co-operation should be continued. And we feel assured that it will be.

☞Dr. Hill, the "Faith Healer," who has been here some time, has departed. He had challenged the Ministers to a public debate. This led them to make inquiries about him. Damaging letters came from Marion, S. C., where he had spent some time. Learning of the receipt of these letters, he at once packed up and left. He had strong certificates, and we learn that a number here testify that they have been benefited by his peculiar treatment.

☞Meeting a gentleman from Asheville the other day, he informed us that Irish potatoes are selling from wagons at $1.10 a bushel. Under the Democratic administration they sold as low as 25 cents. He said wheat was demanding $1 a bushel, and that all kinds of stock was bringing over a third more in the market than during Cleveland's administration. He says that the farmers in his section are realizing that the Republican promise of better prices is being redeemed.

☞There is a possibility of owners of real estate in Elizabeth City raising prices too high. Cities are not built on wind and high prices for town lots. It takes labor and homes to build a city. Inducements should be held out to capital to invest in manufacturing enterprises in order to give employment. Let more factories be built, the industrious employed and a chance given them to own their own their homes. The adoption of this course will result in great and permanent good to our City and section

☞During the severe gale on the coast last week several disasters occurred. D. M. Pugh, keeper of Gull Shoal L. S. Station, reports that on the 16th inst. the schooner Vernon, on her way from Elizabeth City to Buxton with a general cargo of merchandise for Dr. J. J. Davis, near Long Shoal Light House, lost both masts and scudded down towards his station where they were met by him and his crew and carried to safe harbor. On the 17th inst. the four masted schooner Samuel W. Tilton, from Charleston bound to Baltimore with a cargo of rock, stranded at Chicamacomico L. S. Station, 400 yards from shore. The crew of nine men were rescued in the life car by Capt. Midgett, assisted by the keeper and crew of the Gull Shoal Station and the crew of New Inlet Station.

☞The Lenten season begins today.

☞Read Congressman Skinner's remarks on Inland Water Ways.

☞On our last page will be found a synopsis of the news about the Maine.

☞Fish and Oysters at the City Fish and Oyster Market, opposite Swain's Hotel. 'Phone No. 123.
T. T. Whitcomb.

☞The business instinct, like the poet's gift, is partly born; but diligent study improves it.

☞Happiness doesn't consist in having everything you want, but in the ability to get more.

☞Plants and Selects at the City Fish and Oyster Market, opposite Swain's Hotel.

☞A man never realizes how little he knows until a child begins to ask him questions.

☞Dress Goods at a price to please all this Fall at Fowler & Co.'s

☞The "cock-sureness" of opinion concerning the explosion on the Maine appears to be in inverse ratio to the facts.

☞Shoes! Shoes and Boots. Fowler & Co. bought before the advance and will give you the benefit

☞Selfishness is that detesable vice which no one will forgive in others, and no one is without himself.

☞Gum Boots, Oil Clothing, and Twines and Nets, at wholesale at Fowler & Co.

☞Mariners are notified that the North Landing River Buoys have been discontinued, and Bush stakes substituted.

An Old Idea.

Every day strengthens the belief of eminent physicians that impure blood is the cause of the majority of our diseases. Twenty-five years ago this theory was used as a basis for the formula of Browns' Iron Bitters. The many remarkable cures effected by this famous old household remedy are sufficient to prove that the theory is correct. Browns' Iron Bitters is sold by all dealers.

☞Some girls' idea of a compliment to a married man is to tell him that if they were a man they couldn't help falling in love with his wife.

☞Bargains in Blankets at Fowler Co.'s. See theirs before buying.

☞It many times turns out that we deem ourselves much deceived in others, because we first deceive ourselves.

☞Sample Carpet Rugs from 5c to 25c at Fowler & Co.'s

☞A bachelor says that when a woman is too selfish to get along well with other people, she says she is misunderstood.

☞Carpets and Straw Mattings at bottom prices at Fowler & Co.'s

☞Rome was not built in a day, nor will any one get rich in a day. As Longfellow said: "Learn to labor and to wait."

☞Fowler & Co. struck it right again on Overcoats and Suits. Save money by seeing theirs.

☞It used to be said: "Of all ships avoid partnership." But that depends on your own peculiar genius, and your selection of a partner.

☞The man who has no happiness in life is one who doesn't wear Moses Weisel's perfect fitting shirts.

☞The two most successful business men this country has produced never made their plans public. To tell your plans in advance will either let others get ahead of you or make the plans worthless.

☞Its a peach! that $1.25 Overcoats for boys at Moses Weisel's, sizes from 5 to 13 years, with capes.

☞That Kid Glove Moses Weisel is celling for 79c is a corker.

☞How are you off for Blankets We have 'em, the best to be had from 50c the pair to $5. Moses Weisel.

☞The man who doesn't turn up at Moses Weisel's Gents Furnishing Goods sale is very apt to be turned down by judges of elegant styles.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and billousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

A WORD ABOUT BRICK: Everybody needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture the best for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G Thompson, manager Elizabeth City, N. C

☞Silver that has been laid away and thus become badly tarnished can be cleaned quickest it the first application of the whiting is moistened with sweet oil before application. Afterwards dry whiting can be used as usual.

☞Two emergency suggestions are that the loose top of a lamp may be secured by using plaster of Paris wet with water and quickly applied, and that mustard water is useful to clean the hands after handling any odorous substance.

Diseases of the Blood and Nerves.

No one need suffer with neuralgia. This disease is quickly and permanently cured by Browns' Iron Bitters. Every disease of the blood, nerves and stomach, chronic or otherwise, succumbs to Browns' Iron Bitters. Known and used for nearly a quarter of a century, it stands to-day foremost among our most valued remedies. Browns' Iron Bitters is sold by all dealers.

☞The CAROLINIAN is asked: "Why is not time called A. D. from the exact date of the birth of Christ, instead of four years later?" Dyonysius the Little, who arranged the present system by which Christians date events from the birth of Christ, thought he had calculated correctly, but later astonomers and historians have learned that he was from three to four years out in his calculation. It is too late to change.

LOCAL MENTION

The sun rose this morning at 6:41 and will set to-night at 5:48.—On the 18th inst. by Rev. Dr. Penick, Mr. James A. Bray and Miss Martha J. Williams, both of Camden, were united in the bonds of matrimony.—The yacht Melville, of Baltimore was in port on Thursday. She was en route for Florida.—Abused freedom is the seat of National danger.—Plenty of fish of all kinds in market.—Our most harrowing expectations die in the hatching.—Mrs. James G. Brown, wife of the manager of the Ice Factory, accompanied by her neice, of Columbus, Ga., are here to make this city their future home.—Merry people are seldom criminal.—Miss Narcissus McCormic, of Pennsylvania, is visiting Miss Ada Melick, on Water street.—Economy fattens the pocket book; pride drains it.—This is from the Satirist:

"Oh, would I were a bird," she sang,
And each disgusted one,
Thought to himself this wicked
Oh, would I were a gun. [thought

—Dr B. W. Cohn, of Columbia, has purchased a lot in Elizabeth City, intending to locate here in the near future.—Miss Lillian Dillon, of La Grange, is visiting her friend Mrs. L. Cohoon, of Fearing street.—Don't be too ready to say "Give the Devil his due." till you are quite sure he has no mortgage on you.—Mr. L. M. Satterthwaite, of Washington, this State, recently in charge of Scott's marine railways here, was married on the 19 inst. to Mrs. Hattie T. Wise, at the home of the bride's mother on Front street, Rev. J. H. Hall officiating.—"A man nowadays," said the young cynical boarder, "who is upright, is a peach." "I should suggest," said the Cheerful Idiot, "that he was a plumb."—There may be nothing new under the sun, but the imitation frequently surpasses the original.—The old Batchelor cynically remarks that there would be less trouble if the married people had the chaperones.—Saith the Poet:

Have you had a kindness shown?
Pass it on.
'Twas not given for you alone,
Pass it on,
Let it travel down the years,
Let it wipe another's tears,
Till in heaven the deed appears,
Pass it on.

—More people die of head failure than heart.—Miss Smith, of Long Island, N. Y., is visiting the family of Mr. J. B. Pinner on Road street.—Our young townsmen Sam S. Lamb, having completed his law course and received his license, has returned home. We predict that he will make his mark.—"Does your husband get good, strong food?" asked the docter of his patient's wife. "Onions twice a day. I guess that's strong enough," was her reply.—A great many people go through life trying to pop corn on a cold stove.—The work on Mr. C. E. Kramer's residence on Maine street is progressing.—"Do you think that glasses tend to weaken the sight?" asked a certain gentleman's friend. After pensive consideration, he replied: "It depends sir, entirely on how many you take." It was a case of misapprehension.—We are sorry to learn that our well-known townsman, Mr. Harry C. Price, who has been ill for several weeks, was stricken on Thursday with paralysis, causing the loss of speech and the use of one side of his body.—The man with "money to burn" usually spends a part of his life sitting on ashes.—The Level-headed Man says:

A saying in Portuguese declares this
simple rule,
That "he who speaks in anger 's both
a liar and a fool,"
I therefore wait 'till anger 's past before I rise to say,
With judgment calm, which passion's heat in no degree can sway.

—We seldom repent of having eaten too little.—Never buy what you don't want because it is cheap.—The remains of Capt. William Harney, a former resident of this place, who died in Norfolk on Friday, was brought here on Saturday for interment.—The senior member of the firm of J. A. Hooper & Co. is North laying in a new stock of Clothing and goods in their line. They will occupy the large store now being vacated by Mitchell on Water street. Look out for their new advertisement next week.—A young printer, we won't mention his name, thus refers to a job of printing:

"May I print a kiss on your cheek,"
I asked,
She nodded her sweet permission,
So we went to press, and I rather guess
I printed a large edition,

—There was a Character party a th home of Mrs. Joseph Pritchard, on Doughty street, last night; and to morrow night there will be a Sociable and Musicale at the residence of Mrs. Simpson on Church street.—Rev. J. H. Hall will preach a special sermon to the Red Men at the Methodist Church on Sunday night at 7:30 o'clock. h e members of the order are requested to meet at their Hall at 7 o'clock.—Miss Bessie Wood of Edenton, is visiting Miss Henlen Martin on East Church street.—Rev. J. H. Hall is assisting at a revival meeting at South Mills.—Mr. S. S Fowler left for Philadelpha Saturday to accept a situation there. All our people regret his leaving, as he was one of our best and most respected citizens.—Mr. J. A. Harris, representing the Fish Commission House of Caleb Harris & Co., is in the city. He is very popular here.—Mrs. Margret Palmer, an aged lady residing on South Road street, died on Saturday. Her age was 84 years.—The Naval Reserves will have an Entertainment and Festival at Town Hall to-night.

DUTIES OF CHRISTIAN LIFE.

No Virtue In One's Daily Actions Unless It Is Established In the Soul.

"The obligations and duties of the Christian life are not all external," writes Cardinal Gibbons, pointing out a religious life to young men, in The Ladies' Home Journal. "They are mainly material and must proceed from the heart. There is no virtue in one's daily actions unless it be first established in the soul and is only an external expression of the soul's convictions or prolongation of heartfelt sentiments. Yet the external practice of Christian virtues and the performance of Christian duties pertain to the integrity, if not to the essential character, of the Christian life. The interior sentiments soon perish without external expression, as life and bodily powers become extinct without due and proper exercise or employment.

"However, as the external duties are not absolutely and under all circumstances essential, they vary both in number and frequency according to environments and opportunities. A business man cannot do all that a clergyman is expected to do, a man in trade not what a man in leisure can accomplish nor a man of the world all that is possible and easy to one who keeps himself from society. But all, no matter where, no matter what their engagements and secular pursuits, how little or how much time they can call their own, can and are obliged to perform daily acts of prayer and religion and accomplish many duties of virtue and charity. There is no condition of life which is incompatible with the dictates and principles and precepts of the Christian life."

Buckien's Arnica Salve

The best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilbains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale by Alex. Wadsworth

NOTICE.

Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R. Company,
74 Broadway, New York Jan. 24, '98.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Norfolk & Southern R. R. Co., for the election of nine Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company in Norfolk, Va., on Thursday, March 3, 1898, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Transfer books will be closed February 1st and reopened March 4th 1898.

By order of the Board of Directors.
M. W. DOMINICK, Secretary.

W H Morris, *Veterinary Surgeon.*

Having made the Diseases of Horses a special study, is now devoting attention to their cure. He has had marked success in treating staggers, affections of the lungs, lock jaw, etc. He also treats all Domestic Animals.

Examinations at his office on Main street, Elizabeth City, N. C., FREE OF CHARGE

Administration Notice.

HAVING qualified as administrator of the late John J. Parmore I hereby give notice to all persons in debted to his estate to come forward and make immediate payment and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

JOSEPH ROUGHTON.

Nov. 29, 1897.

Claims filed at the office of I. M. MEEKINS Attorney.

Administration Notice.

Having qualified as Administrator of the late Matilda Trublood, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice, or it wlil be pleaded in bar of their recovery. This 25th of Nov., 1897.

EDMOND FLETCHER,
Administrato

Notice of Administration.

HAVING qualified as Executors of the late W. J. Griffin, we hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement; and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

CAMILLA C. GRIFFIN
I. M. MEEKINS.
Oct. 25, 1897. Administrators

Kramer Bros & Co.,

(INCORPORATED)

ufacturers of and Dealers in

KILN & AIR DRIED

LUMBER

—AND—

Building Material

Truck Boxes

—AND—

CRATES

Now is the time to place your ord re the latter for the Spring Shipping

OUR COLORED PEOPLE

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

Mr. George Baker, of Manteo, spent last week in this city.

Mr. Joseph Coley, of Norfolk, was in the city on Saturday.

Mr. Hugh Cale is having his home on South Road street renovated preparatory to moving into it.

Mr. Daniel Wadsworth, of Chowan county, Saturday and Sunday in our community

Mr. J. D. Wynn has returned to his home in Plymouth after spending a short while here.

Mr. M. D. Spellman's school in the lower part of county will close Friday.

Miss Olive B. Reid, of Winfall spent Sunday in the city the guest of Mrs. Ellen Overton on Road street.

Mrs. Sarah White, of Edenton, has been spending a few days with friends in our town.

A somewhat novel and interesting entertasnment is announced to take place at the Court House to-morrow night.

One brave (?) young man announces his readiness and williness to journey to Cuba and help administer a thrashing to the bellicose Spaniards.

It is announced that the Normal and Industrial Institute has been transferred to the A. M. E. Z. connection.

"Diligence" was the subject upon which Rev. S. P. Smith lectured at the State Normal School on Friday evening last. Both students and Faculty were highly entertained and benefited.

Lost on Thursday evening last, presumably between the post office and the corner of Main and Road streets, a letter addressed to J. R. Fleming. The finder will greatly oblige by returning same to the addressed or the CAROLINIAN office.

A farewell reception was tendered Rev. and Mrs. Andrew Cartwright at Mt. Lebanon Church on Monday night. They started from here yesterday upon their return trip to Africa. His address will be Brownsville, Liberia.

There will be a ralley at Mount Lebanon next Sunday for the benefit of Preyortown Mission. Rev. R. H. Dick, of Norfolk will occupy the pulpit. Public generally invited.

Mrs. Roney Jonhson, who has been sick for several weeks, was surprised one evening last week by a company of ninety-three children. Mrs. Johnson begs to acknowledge their gifts and to express her heartfelt appreciation of every thing given.

The Greatest Discouery Yet

W. M. Repine, editor Tiskilwa, Ill., "Chief," says: "We won't keep house without Dr. King's New Discery for consumption, coughs and colds. Experimented with many others, but never got the true remedy until we used Dr. King't New Discovery. No other remedy can take its place in our home, as in it we have a certain and sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Coughes etc." It is idle to experiment with other remedies, even if they are urged on you as just as good as Dr King's New Discovery. They are not as good, because this remedy has a record of cures and besides is guaranteed. It never fails to satisfy. Trial bottles free at Alex. Wadsworth's drug store.

A Sure Thing for You.

A transaction in which you cannot lose is a sure thing. Biliousness, sick headache, furred tongue, fever, piles and a thousand other ills are caused by constipation and sluggish liver. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the wonderful new liver stimulant and intestinal tonic are by all druggists guaranteed to cure or money refunded. C. C. C. are a sure thing. Try a box to-day; 10c., 25c., 50c. Sample and booklet free. See our big ad.

No Cure—No Pay.

That is the way all druggists sell GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC for Chills and Malaria. It is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. Children love it. Adults prefer it to bitter nauseating tonics. Price, 50 cents.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

2 LARGE STORES CONNECTED UNDER 1 LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

Our business largely increased, it became necessary to have more room; have rented the STORE NEXT TO OUR OLD STAND, in which we are showing a

CHEAP AND LARGE

Stock of Clothing, Shoes and Gent's Furnishing Goods, Hats etc. The

OLD STAND

is stocked with a choice and low price line of DRESS GOODS, ETC., LADIES' & CHILDREN'S SHOES MILLINERY, &c. New Goods arriving daily. Come and see them.

Moses Weisel,

"Ship Ahoy. Whither Bound?"

"TO HOOPER'S WITH A FAIR WIND FOR AN OUTFIT." "GOOD" WE ALL STEER FOR HOOPER'S."

Nowhere else can such a variety and handsome stock of Suits and Overcoats be found at such low prices.

We Fit Anybody,

from 2 years old and upwards, and men of all shapes and conditions in life. Our sizes range from 2 years old to 42 breast with Regulars and Stouts and Longs and nearly all sizes.

We Can Fit Quickly

and give more satisfaction to buyers than anyone, not posted, would dream of. And yet we sell cheaply.

Winter Suits, $3 to 20; Winter Overcoats, $3 to $15; Trousers, 50c to $5;
Metal Trunks, from $1 to $6; Valises and Satchels 25c to $3.50;
Men's Winter Service and Dress Gloves, 10c to 75c;
Hats, Boots, Shoes, Dry Goods, Dress Goods,
Ladies' Cloaks and Capes, Jewelry
Notions &c.

J. A. HOOPER & CO.,

46 Water Street, Near Arlington Hotel.

We do Not Have to Talk a Man to Death

to sell our goods. We buy from first hands in large quantities and receive a fresh supply daily. We make a specialty of Fancy Groceries and Canned Goods, and pride ourselves on the fact that while the quality is 'way up in G the prices defy competition. Nothing gives us more pleasure than to show goods, because by thus doing we are sure to secure trade.

Prices and Quality Sell the Goods.

In addition to our already large stock of Groceries, Immense supply of Sugars, Cargoes of Flour, and general Wholesale and Retail Supplies, we have recently added Lime, Cement and Builder's Material generally. We can guarantee these goods. Long experience and practical knowledge with the trade has taught us a thing or two and we are ready to convince you. Our

Wholesale Department,

like our Retail Department, is always kept up to-date. Right here let us say that in the matter of buying we have saved money for others and can do so for you. We know what we are talking about and mean business. Call on us; you'll find us sociable; we have been since we were a boy.

W. J. Woodley, No. 138 and 140 Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Dress Goods.

Unusual good value in Plain and Fancy Spring and Summer Dress Goods at Fowler & Co's

Hosiery

Before buying your Hosiery, examine the prices and qualites at Fowler & o's.

Clothing.

Fowler & Co. re offering some Special Bargains in alothing. Some heavy weight or Winter Clothing will be sold for about half their value

Fowler & Co.'s Store is full of new goods and new prices. Give them a call.

Everybody is Invited

—TO VISIT THE STORE OF—

W. T. DAVIS

No 32 Main Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

YOU WILL FIND A FULL

Stock of Groceries

which I am offering at rock bottom prices. Call and you will find anything usually kept in a first-class Grocery Store.

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

Don't Spend a Dollar for Medicine until you have tried

RIPANS TABULES

You can buy them in the paper 5-cent cartons

Ten Tabules for Five Cents.

This sort is put up cheaply to gratify the universal present demand for a low price.

If you don't find this sort of

Ripans Tabules At the Druggist's

TRADE RIPANS TABULES MARK

Send Five Cents to THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce St., New York, and they will be sent to you by mail; or 12 cartons will be mailed for 48 cents. The chances are ten to one that Ripans Tabules are the very medicine you need.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Ideals FOR A Situation.

Book-Keeping, Business, PHONOGRAPHY, Type-Writing Telegraphy

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Address WILBUR R. SMITH, LEXINGTON, KY.,

For circular of his famous and responsible

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE OF KY. UNIVERSITY

Awarded Medal at World's Exposition.

Refers to thousands of graduates in positions. Course of Full Business Course, including Tuition, Books and Board in family, about $60. Shorthand, Type-Writing, and Telegraphy, Specialties. The Kentucky University Diploma, under seal, awarded graduates. Literary Course free, if desired. No vacation. Enter now. Graduates successful. In order to have your letters reach us, address only WILBUR R SMITH, LEXINGTON, KY.

Knocked Out.

It knocks out all calculations of attending to business in the right way for a day when we wake up in the morning sore and stiff. The disappointment lies in going to bed all right and waking up all wrong. There is a short and sure way out of it. Go to bed after a good rub with St. Jacobs Oil and you wake up all right; soreness and stiffness all gone. So sure is this that men much exposed in changeful weather keep a bottle of it on the mantel for use at night to make sure of going to work in good fix

---

Last year the figure of Germany's merchant marine tonnage exceeded a million by 34,000.

Salzer's Grasses and Clovers

Are warranted. They produce! We are the largest growers in America. Lowest prices. Seed Potatoes only $1.50 per barrel. Big farm seed catalogue with clover and grain samples (worth $10.00 to get a start) sent you by the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., upon receipt of 10c postage.

A. C. 1

The money invested in British home railways exceed the national debt by $600,000,000.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure to get the genuine. It is taken internally, and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists; price, 75c. per bottle.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The German custom of having Christmas trees was not introduced in Vienna till 1817.

Conservative Investors

Can largely increase their income by placing their accounts in my hands. Twenty years of Wall Street experience, in addition to reliable INSIDE INFORMATION, enables me to advise you most successfully. Write for particulars, which are interesting to those having money to invest. CHARLES HUGHES, Investment Broker, 65 Wall Street, New York City.

For over 300 years Nuremberg, Bavaria, has made most of the toys used throughout the world.

Florida.

Florida literature secured free upon application to J. J. Farnsworth, East'n Pass. Agt. Plant System, 261 Broadway, N. Y.

Eggs from Australia are landed in London in such perfect preservation that they are sold as new-laid.

To Cure A Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Boston's Merchants' Association demands that fire insurance rates be reduced.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Detroit Single Club has compiled a list of 70,000 vacant lots.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

Sixty languages are spoken in the empire governed by the Czar of Russia.

Chew Star Tobacco—The Best.

Smoke Sledge Cigarettes.

A horse will live twenty-five days without food, merely drinking water.

I cannot speak too highly of Piso's Cure for Consumption.—Mrs. FRANK MOBBS, 215 W. 22d St., New York, Oct. 29, 1895.

It is said that a diet of garlic is a wonderful aid to the complexion.

Pain in the Side

Could Not Do Hard Work Until Hood's Sarsaparilla Cured.

"I had a severe pain in my left side and could not do any hard work. My husband got me a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and I began taking it and soon I was able to do my work. I was also troubled with scrofula sore throat, but Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured this." Mrs. EMMA PEPPER, North Hudson, N. Y. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier

Hood's Pills cure sick headache. 25c.

Two Potential Mayors.

The Lord Mayor of London presides over only a small section in about the centre of London, embracing principally the financial part, with only 238,000 inhabitants, yet he is surrounded by a pomp and state, equal to the potentates of some countries. Mayor Van Wyck, although he presides over 3,737,798 subjects, sits at his plain roll-top desk, with no uniformed attendant save a policeman. There are virtually 50,000 employes under him and he controls a salary patronage of nearly $75,000,000 and nearly $30,000,000 will be expended under him during his four years of office.—Success.

How Army Elephants Are Fed.

Elephants in the Indian army are fed twice a day. When meal-time arrives they are drawn up in line before a row of piles of food. Each animal's breakfast includes ten pounds of raw rice, done up in five two-pound packages. The rice is wrapped in leaves, and then tied with grass. At the command, "Attention!" each elephant raises his trunk, and a package is thrown into its capacious mouth. By this method of feeding not a single grain of rice is wasted.

Martin Martin, an eccentric and wealthy Scotchman, has begun the erection near Loneland, Iowa, of a baronial castle, with parks and lakes, which he will occupy alone, as he has no family.

A LIVING WITNESS.

Mrs. Hoffman Describes How She Wrote to Mrs. Pinkham for Advice, and Is Now Well.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Before using your Vegetable Compound I was a great sufferer. I have been sick for months, was troubled with severe pain in both sides of abdomen, sore feeling in lower part of bowels, also suffered with dizziness, headache, and could not sleep. I wrote you a letter describing my case and asking your advice. You replied telling me just what to do. I followed your directions, and cannot praise your medicine enough for what it has done for me. Many thanks to you for your advice. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured me, and I will recommend it to my friends.—Mrs. FLORENCE R. HOFFMAN, 512 Roland St., Canton, O.

The condition described by Mrs. Hoffman will appeal to many women, yet lots of sick women struggle on with their daily tasks disregarding the urgent warnings until overtaken by actual collapse.

The present Mrs. Pinkham's experience in treating female ills is unparalleled, for years she worked side by side with Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, and for sometimes past has had sole charge of the correspondence department of her great business, treating by letter as many as a hundred thousand ailing women during a single year.

THE MAINE HORROR

United States Battleship Blown Up in Havana Harbor.

DISASTER'S CAUSE A MYSTERY.

Over Two Hundred and Fifty Gallant Men Lost With the Ship.

Two Great Explosions — Undetermined Mass Was Seen to Shoot High Into the Air—Captain Sigsbee Reports the Number of Dead as 258 and of Survivors as 96—Most of the Rescued Men Have Been Sent to Key West—The Administration Desires the People to Suspend Judgment Until the Facts Are Ascertained—The Country in Mourning—Board of Inquiry Ordered—Gloom in Washington—White House Receptions Abandoned—Expressions of Sympathy.

HAVANA, Cuba (By Cable).—The destruction of the battleship Maine by an explosion in the harbor here on Tuesday night proves to be the worst disaster in the naval history of the United States. The splendid warship was destroyed, and latest reports put the loss of life at 258. The cause of the explosion remains a mystery, although naval officers generally believe that in some unexplained way one of the ship's magazines exploded. Up to the moment of that mysterious explosion, which destroyed a first-class battleship, valued at $4,000,000, Spain and the United States had each seven vessels like the Maine—great ships, built to fight and destroy. Now Spain has seven and the United States has six.

Witnesses of the explosion that destroyed the Maine say that at the moment of concussion a vast mass was seen to rise to a great height. In the sudden and blinding light no one seems to have been able to discern the nature of this mass or whether it rose from beside the battleship or inside it.

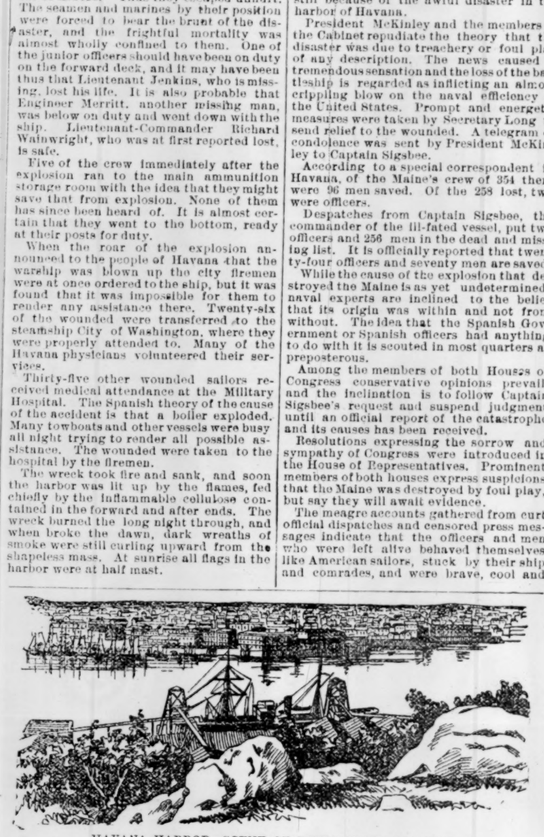
From the nature of the disaster and the testimony of the survivors it appears that the line of greatest force of the explosion was a little forward of amidships. It is there that the worst damage was done. The chief officers were either well aft or ashore. Thus they escaped unhurt. The seamen and marines by their position were forced to bear the brunt of the disaster, and the frightful mortality was almost wholly confined to them. One of the junior officers should have been on duty on the forward deck, and it may have been thus that Lieutenant Jenkins, who is missing, lost his life. It is also probable that Engineer Merritt, another missing man, was below on duty and went down with the ship. Lieutenant-Commander Richard Wainwright, who was at first reported lost, is safe.

Five of the crew immediately after the explosion ran to the main ammunition storage room with the idea that they might save that from explosion. None of them has since been heard of. It is almost certain that they went to the bottom, ready at their posts for duty.

When the roar of the explosion announced to the people of Havana that the warship was blown up the city firemen were at once ordered to the ship, but it was found that it was impossible for them to render any assistance there. Twenty-six of the wounded were transferred to the cruiser City of Washington, where they were properly attended to. Many of the Havana physicians volunteered their services.

Thirty-five other wounded sailors received medical attendance at the Military Hospital. The Spanish theory of the cause of the accident is that a boiler exploded. Many towboats and other vessels were busy all night trying to render all possible assistance. The wounded were taken to the hospital by the firemen.

The Maine took fire and sank, and soon the harbor was lit up by the flames, fed chiefly by the inflammable cellulose contained in the forward and after ends. The wreck burned the long night through, and when broke the dawn, dark wreaths of smoke were still curling upward from the shapeless mass. At sunrise all flags in the harbor were at half mast.



HAVANA HARBOR—SCENE OF THE MAINE DISASTER.

Captain Sigsbee was up nearly all the night looking out for the comfort of his men. He took a short rest before early daylight, and soon afterward he stood on the deck of the City of Washington, peering into the failing mist which was screening the wreck of his gallant ship.

Captain Sigsbee did not leave his sinking ship till every man had been taken off, and he remained in a boat in the neighborhood as long as there was any hope of saving any of the men who were in the water. He says he has not the slightest idea what caused the accident. He was thrown from his bed by the explosion and his head was slightly bruised, but otherwise he received no injury. The first thing he did was to go on deck and order the flooding of the large quantity of gun cotton on board. The order was promptly carried out, and it is certain that no damage was done by this explosive.

Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright was also in his room when the explosion occurred. He speaks in the highest terms of the coolness with which Sigsbee and the other officers faced the terrible situation. No sooner had two or three of the officers appeared on deck than an order was given to lower the boats. Four of them were immediately lowered and three were filled with men, but the fourth boat was swamped before it could be utilized. When the explosion occurred Lieutenant Blandin had charge of the deck.

It is said that the men who carried out the order to flood the gun cotton failed to return, and the brave men undoubtedly lost their lives in the performance of their hazardous duty.

Several of the officers were down below together when the explosion occurred, and they thought at at once that the ship was doomed. By the time they reached the deck they saw at once that the Maine was sinking.

A large part of the crew were in their quarters, and they were not able to get out, but went down with the ship, which sank bow first about 2000 feet from Fort Atares.

Captain Sigsbee, in all his comments has been very careful not to accuse any one of causing the explosion. All he will say is that a careful investigation will be made, and it will probably determine whether interior or exterior causes produced the disaster.

GLOOM IN WASHINGTON.

The Awful Disaster to the Maine Puts the Nation in Mourning.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Washington is in a state of painful excitement. The city has been all day a hotbed of startling reports and sensational rumors. Public business in Congress and in the Executive Departments was almost at a standstill because of the awful disaster in the harbor of Havana.

President McKinley and the members of the Cabinet repudiate the theory that the disaster was due to treachery or foul play of any description. The news caused a tremendous sensation and the loss of the battleship is regarded as inflicting an almost crippling blow on the naval efficiency of the United States. Prompt and energetic measures were taken by Secretary Long to send relief to the wounded. A telegram of condolence was sent by President McKinley to Captain Sigsbee.

According to a special correspondent in Havana, of the Maine's crew of 354 there were 96 men saved. Of the 258 lost, two were officers.

Despatches from Captain Sigsbee, the commander of the ill-fated vessel, put two officers and 256 men in the dead and missing list. It is officially reported that twenty-four officers and seventy men are saved.

While the cause of the explosion that destroyed the Maine is as yet undetermined, naval experts are inclined to the belief that its origin was within and not from without. The idea that the Spanish Government or Spanish officers had anything to do with it is scouted in most quarters as preposterous.

Among the members of both Houses of Congress conservative opinions prevail, and the inclination is to follow Captain Sigsbee's request and suspend judgment until an official report of the catastrophe and its causes has been received.

Resolutions expressing the sorrow and sympathy of Congress were introduced in the House of Representatives. Prominent members of both houses express suspicions that the Maine was destroyed by foul play, but say they will await evidence.

The meagre accounts gathered from court official dispatches and censored press messages indicate that the officers and men who were left alive behaved themselves like American sailors, stuck by their ship and comrades, and were brave, cool and efficient in the presence of dreadful and sudden disaster.

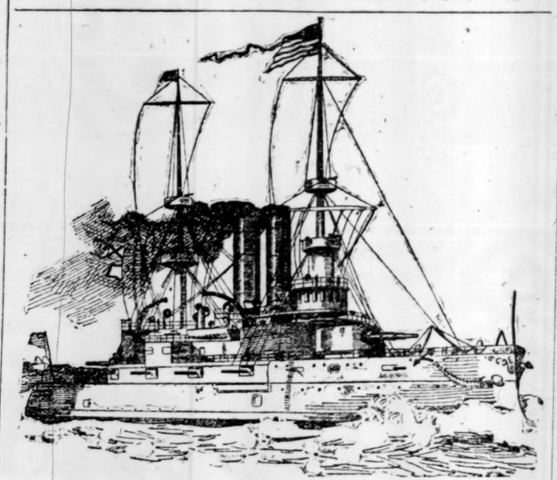
Of the survivors of the Maine, fifty-nine have been sent to Key West, twelve remaining to look after the bodies of the dead, and twenty-five being hurt so badly that they cannot be removed.

As to how the explosion may have occurred, a host of opinions are expressed both in naval and civilian circles. Some navy officers believe spontaneous combustion ignited the coal in one of the Maine's bunkers, and that the burning fuel heated the metal partition between the bunker and a magazine, causing an explosion of the ammunition. Others think some explosive substance in the coal caused the disaster when the fuel was shovelled into the furnaces.

Secretary of the Navy Long has directed the commander of the North Atlantic squadron to organize a court of inquiry at once to make a thorough investigation of the affair. Members of the court will go to Havana, and divers will help them in reaching a positive conclusion.

Naval officers say that if the divers find the armor plates of the Maine are bent inward it will be conclusive evidence that she was sunk by a torpedo or some other explosive from the outside. If, as is expected, the plates are bent outward, they declare it will be proof that the explosion was in the interior.

Laymen, realizing the folly of unwise talk, as a rule decline to discuss the explosion, and follow the sagacious lead of former President Cleveland, who believes the explosion was due to an accident, and asks his fellow citizens to suspend judgment until an official investigation fastens the responsibility where it properly belongs.



UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP MAINE.

DISPATCH FROM GENERAL LEE.

He Reports the Number of Dead About Two Hundred and Sixty.

WASHINGTON (Special).—The following cable dispatch was received by the State Department from Consul-General Lee.

"HAVANA, February 16, 1898.

"Profound sorrow expressed by Government and municipal authorities, Consuls of foreign nations, organized bodies of all sorts and citizens generally. Flags at half mast on Governor-General's palace, on shipping in harbor and in city. Business suspended; theatres closed.

"Dead number about two hundred and sixty. Officers' quarters being in rear and seamen's forward when explosion took place accounts for greater proportional loss of sailors. Funeral to-morrow at 3 p. m. Officers Merritt and Jenkins still missing.

"Suppose you ask that naval court of inquiry be held to ascertain the cause of explosion. Hope our people will repress excitement and calmly await decision.

LEE."

Consul General Lee also reported that all the officers and sailors who are now alive greatly admire the conduct of the Commander and sailors of the Spanish warship Alfonso XII., who from the very first gave all the help they could to the crew of the Maine and placed a special guard all night around the sunken battleship to rescue the bodies of the American sailors.

The municipality of Havana also resolved to participate in the funeral and to call on General Lee and inform him that the city desired to pay the expenses of the funeral and the entire cost of treating the wounded.

The military newspaper Diario del Ejercito is published in mourning. All public spectacles have been suspended. General Blanco will assist at the funeral ceremonies.

White House Receptions Abandoned.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—On account of the disaster to the battleship Maine the President announced that the State reception to Congress planned for Wednesday night would be abandoned. The reception to the public, which was to take place Thursday night, was also declared off. These were the last official social events of the year, and the season, which was postponed in December on account of the President's mourning, has been curtailed by this later misfortune.

TO DISMANTLE THE MAINE.

The Merritt Wrecking Company Directed to Send Vessels to Havana.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—The Merritt Wrecking Company was directed to send vessels to Havana for the purpose of performing the preliminary work of saving property pertaining to the Maine. It is believed generally by naval officers that the proposition to raise the Maine is quite feasible. The battleship is lying only in about six fathoms of water. Probably no vessel of the weight of the Maine was ever raised. It is possible, however, to lighten the ship materially by removing her heavy guns and appurtenances of the deck and hold. If it should be found impossible to raise the ship, she could still be thoroughly dismantled of materials worth several hundred thousand dollars.

Expressions of Sympathy.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The Spanish authorities in Havana and Madrid have profusely expressed regret and sympathy, have tendered kindly offices, and have bestowed them whenever possible. The newspapers of Madrid reflect in their utterances the course of the Government. Expressions of regret and sympathy were officially made in London to the United States representatives. The Government of Spain hastened to express to General Woodford, the United States Minister, regret for the calamity that had befallen the American battleship.

Description of the Maine.

The Maine is a battleship of the second class, and is regarded as one of the best ships in the new navy. She was built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and is 318 feet long, 57 feet broad, 21.3 feet mean draught and 6682 tons displacement. She has two ten-inch vertical turrets and two military masts, and her motive power is furnished by twin screw vertical expansion engines, having a minimum horse-power of 9293, capable of making a speed of 17.45 knots. She carries four ten-inch and six six-inch breech-loading guns in her main battery, and seven six-pounders and eight one-pound rapid-fire guns and four gatlings in her secondary battery, and four Whitehead torpedoes.

[Kansas Pacific Sale.

The Government lien on the Union Pacific was wiped out at Topeka, Kan., when the Kansas Pacific road was bought in by Alvin W. Krech, representing the Reorganization Committee, for $6,303,000. There was no competition at the sale. Mr. Krech was the only bidder.

Wreck of the French Steamer Flachat.

The French steamer Flachat, bound from Marseilles for Colon, was wrecked on the island of Anaga, one of the Canary group. There was a thick fog at the time the steamer struck. The vessel and her cargo are a total loss. Forty-nine passengers and thirty-eight of the crew were drowned. The Captain, second mate, eleven of the crew, and one passenger were saved.

Novel Exhibit For Paris.

A Southern husking bee, with slaves, slave drivers and all, is to be one of the exhibits at the Paris Exposition in 1900.

Cycling Notes.

A bicycle track has been erected at Saigon, Cochin China.

The New Bedford (Mass.) police will be mounted this year.

A New York man has started out to ride his bicycle a hundred miles every day, rain or shine, during 1898, merely to make a record.

A swinging pedal, first exhibited at the Philadelphia cycle show, and to be placed on the market this season, is one of the most radical departures in cycle parts advanced of late.

The regulation enforced by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and sustained by the court, prohibiting the use of low handle bars on the streets, ought to be law everywhere.

Occasionally examine the tube of rubber solution which forms part of every repair outfit to make sure the solution is in proper condition for effecting a repair. The solution has a tendency to dry up.

James Elliott, a deaf mute, of Towanda, Penn., has earned for himself a great reputation as a cyclist. Although fifty years of age, during the past year he has ridden more than a thousand miles, using an eighty gear.

The Bishop of Carlisle is a cycling ecclesiastic of decided views. He considers that the bicycle comes as a long-felt want, and is an invaluable aid to church workers, especially to the poor clergy—and there are plenty such—particularly in country parishes, where there are long distances to be covered in the course of visiting.

The Wheat Boom.

May wheat in Chicago reached the highest price since 1891, being bid up to $1.03¾. Shorts found great difficulty in covering, as there was no wheat offered for sale. Leiter brokers were overbidding Armour's agents in the Northwest. Charles Counselman reported great scarcity in European markets.

Preponderance of Males in New Jersey.

There are nearly 100,000 more females than males in New Jersey, and the increase of females is in that class known as natives.

Labor World.

In Mexico miners get 37½ cents a day.

In Tokio, Japan, there is a union of 1000 iron-workers.

Chattanooga (Tenn.) foundry employes won an advance of four per cent.

Cleveland (Ohio) unionists will act a play called "The Miners' Strike."

Employes of the Hartford (Conn.) Street Railway Company have been ordered not to chew tobacco while on duty.

More than 4000 miners in the iron ore region of Lake Superior are about to receive a ten per cent. increase in wages.

It is believed that there will not be a general response to the call of the textile union representatives for a strike in all New England cotton mills.

The United Wood Carvers' Association of New York reports that quite a number of employers have already agreed to substitute the day wage system for the old system of paying men by the hour.

At Boston the other day Gompers expressed his belief that the failure of the textile workers of New Bedford to win the present struggle would mean corresponding reductions in wages in the South, and that nothing would be gained by the New England manufacturers.

Chicago unionists talk of adopting the "Baltimore plan." This, a delegate explained, was for fifteen or twenty men to file into a saloon and order beer. Before the beverage was touched one should order union-made cigars, and if they were not forthcoming all should file out, leaving the beer on the counter untouched.

Avalanche in Pennsylvania.

An extraordinary avalanche of stone was set in motion at Carlim, Penn. A solid limestone hill, 175 high, 100 feet long, and 125 feet deep, moved from its base and went crashing into the valley below. It is estimated that there were 150,008 tons of loose rock in the avalanche, and the the thunderous noise was heard for many miles.

Minister Angell to Resign.

James B. Angell, United States Minister to Turkey, has announced his intention to resign in time to resume his duties as President of the University of Michigan next fall.

Stripes for This Lord.

Lord William Nevill, fourth son of the Marquis of Abergavenny, who was arrested charged with fraud in connection with the recent suit of Money Lender Lewis against Spencer Clay, an officer of the British Guards, to recover the value of notes cashed for Nevill upon the indorsement of Clay, was arraigned for trial in London. Nevill acknowledged his guilt upon the charge of having fradulently obtained Clay's signatures to the notes. The Court sentenced Nevill to five years' penal servitude.

India's Wheat Crop.

The London Statist says the wheat crop of India promises splendidly.

Rioters Killed in Hungary.

The Agrarian Socialist movement in Hungary is becoming most serious. At Kistarkany a thousand peasants are in open revolt. They have murdered the local magistrate, and are holding the village against the troops. At Agrad, in a desperate fight between the gendarmes and the peasants, four were killed and twenty wounded. At Karasz a woman tried to wrest his rifle from a gendarme, and the latter stabbed her in the breast. She fell dead.

Chinatown is in an uproar because of the introduction of a bill compelling laundrymen to make out wash checks in English.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

MILK AND CREAM.			
The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been 2½c ₱ qt. net to shipper. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:			
Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, cans			23,187
Condensed milk, cans			141
Cream, cans			487
BUTTER.			
Creamery—West. extras...₱	—	@	20
Firsts	18	@	19
Thirds to seconds	14½	@	17
State—Thirds to firsts	14	@	17
State Dairy tubs, extras	—	@	17
Imitation Creamery	13	@	17
Factory, fresh firsts	—	@	13½
Low grades	11	@	12
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, new, large	8½	@	8¾
Small	9	@	9¼
Part skims, good to prime	4½	@	5
Full skims	2	@	3
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh	14½	@	15
Jersey—Fancy	—	@	15
Western—Choice	—	@	14½
Southern—Choice	14	@	14¼
Duck eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	—
Goose eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1897	—	@	1 35
Medium, choice, 1897	1 12½	@	1 15
Pea, choice, 1897	—	@	1 12½
Red kidney, choice, 1897	1 65	@	1 67½
White kidney, choice, 1897	1 50	@	1 55
Yellow eye	—	@	1 35
Lima, Cal., ₱ 60 lbs	—	@	1 85
Green peas, bags	—	@	75
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, Ben Davis, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	3 75
Greening, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	4 00
Baldwin, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	3 75
Grapes, Del., ₱ basket	—	@	—
Catawba, ₱ basket	8	@	13
Concord, ₱ basket	—	@	—
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	7 00	@	9 00
Jersey, ₱ bbl	7 00	@	8 00
HOPS.			
State—1897, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	19
1896, prime	8½	@	9
Pacific Coast, 1897, choice	—	@	19
Good to prime	16	@	18
Old odds	3	@	5
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	—	@	9
Chickens, ₱ lb	—	@	8
Roosters, ₱ lb	—	@	5½
Turkeys, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Ducks, ₱ pair	45	@	65
Geese, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 62
Pigeons, ₱ pair	20	@	25
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	9	@	11½
Chickens, Phila	10	@	14
Western, dry picked	7	@	9
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb	8½	@	9
Western ducks	7	@	10
Geese, Western, ₱ lb	7	@	9
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 25	@	2 75
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	—	@	75
Clover mixed	45	@	50
Straw—Long rye	35	@	55
Short rye	—	@	—
Oat	—	@	—
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Jersey, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 25
L. I., in bulk	2 25	@	2 75
Sweet, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	4 25
Cabbages, ₱ 100	1 50	@	3 00
Onions, white, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	7 00
Red, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 00
Green peas, Va., ₱ basket	—	@	—
Egg plant, ₱ bbl	4 50	@	7 00
Tomatoes, ₱ carrier	1 00	@	2 50
String beans, ₱ basket	2 00	@	8 00
Squash, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Hubbard	—	@	—
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	60	@	90
Celery, ₱ doz	5	@	50
Carrots, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Cauliflower, ₱ box	1 00	@	1 50
Beets, ₱ bbl	50	@	1 00
Lettuce, ₱ basket	1 00	@	4 00
Spinach, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 50
Kale, per bbl	25	@	60
Spinach, per bbl	1 00	@	2 50
Brussels sprouts, ₱ qt	7	@	14
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	4 80	@	5 25
Spring Patents	5 20	@	5 45
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	1 10¼
No. 2 Red	—	@	1 05⅝
Corn—No. 2	—	@	37½
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	33
Track mixed	31	@	33
Rye—Western	57	@	58¼
Barley—Feeding	40	@	—
Lard—City steam	5.00c	@	5.05c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7	@	8½
Milch cows, com. to good	20 00	@	45 00
Calves, city dressed	8	@	11
Country dressed	6	@	9½
Sheep, ₱ 100 lb	—	@	4 90
Lambs, ₱ 100 lb	—	@	—
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lb	4 15	@	4 40
Country dressed	4½	@	6¼

A PRISON ROMANCE.

Married the Life-Convict Whose Pardon She Had Secured.

Early in the eighties a young Mexican who gave his name as Camillo Lopez stabbed a man to death at Kansas City, Kan., and although the dead was done in self-defense, the Mexican, who had no money to get an attorney and no knowledge of English to assist him in making a defense, was convicted and sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment. At the penitentiary Lopez learned to talk English fluently. He worked at the tailor trade, but was sent into the library frequently and there met and became acquainted with the matron, Mrs. Mattie U. Peebles. The matron became interested in the good-looking Mexican, and as they after worked together she drew from him his story. Feeling positive that Lopez was innocent Mrs. Peebles set about to prove so to the Governor. She visited Wichita and gathered facts to show that the killing of Dodson was done in self-defense. Then she obtained the signatures of prominent men to a petition for his release. It was three years ago this month that Mrs. Peebles began to interest herself in Lopez's behalf and on January 19 of this year he was pardoned by Governor Leedy. In the meantime Mrs. Peebles had left the penitentiary and was living with a grown son and daughter near Dispateh, Kan. Both of her children have recently married and for a time she has been living alone. When Lopez was freed he wrote her a long letter. It resulted in bringing Mrs. Peebles to Kansas City Sunday morning, and on Tuesday the two were married at a hotel in that city. Then it came out that Lopez's real name is Corpio, and that his father was a millionaire and ex-postmaster-general of Mexico. The young man had not told these facts at the time of his trial because of his desire not to let his family know of his disgrace.

Klondike Vigilantes.

A vigilance committe has been organized at Skaguay, Alaska.

Mexico's Gold Product.

Mexico produced twelve per cent. more gold last year than she did in 1896.

Newsy Gleanings.

France has one electric railway.

Mexico has yielded $4,000,000,000 worth of precious metals.

Wisconsin hardware men at their State convention decided to fight department stores.

Hundreds of Japanese prospectors are rushing to the Klondike region.

Great Britain is quietly buying up all the available coal in China.

California wheat and fruit growers are jubilant over the unusual rainfall.

A polyglot magazine, printed in twelve languages, is to be published in St. Louis.

Spain is trying to secure England's assistance in negotiating another national loan.

Chicago is enforcing the universal light ordinance against vehicles of all descriptions.

A farmer in southern Manitoba has made a discovery of quartz gold in the Pembina Mountains.

Edhem Pacha has been sent by Turkey to inquire into the outrages complained of by Bulgaria.

The prediction has been made that the British Parliamentary session will be a "foreign-policy" one.

Additional trains have been put on all the coast railway lines, for the accommodation of the increasing rush to Alaska.

E. Hazard Wells, the Government messenger in Alaska, has reported that there are as rich deposits of gold in Alaska as in the British Northwest Territory.

Iowa women have secured, after a hard fight, a favorable committee report on a resolution for a constitutional amendment striking the word "male" from the suffrage clause.

James McIndoo, of Madelia, Minn., is eighteen years old, is six feet ten inches tall, and weighs 303 pounds. He wears a No. 24 shoe, a No. 8 hat, and drinks a gallon of water at a time to quench his thirst. He is well-proportioned and is very powerful. He is still growing very fast.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

The President sent to the Senate the nomination of Eugene L. Dorsey, of Indiana, to be supervising inspector of steam vessels for the Sixth District.

In the Senate the Fortifications bill was passed after a debate, in which liberal appropriations for coast defences were favored.

Elections Committee No. 1 unanimously voted to sustain Representative Oscar W. Underwood's right to the seat in the House from the Ninth (Alabama) district. It was contested by Dr. G. B. Crowe, the Populist candidate. The committee also decided the contest of J. S. Wills, an ex-member of the House, for the seat held by L. I. Handy, from Delaware, against the contestant.

The Senate adopted a resolution calling on the Attorney-General for information as to the coming sale of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. The Attorney-General promptly furnished the information called for.

Arguments in favor of woman's suffrage were presented to the Senate and House committees by leading members of the National Woman Suffrage Association.

Senor Coren has informed the State Department that he has received a cable dispatch from the Diet of the Greater Republic of Central America and from the President of the State of Nicaragua, informing him that the invaders who entered that State a few days ago have been utterly routed, and that, consequently, the republic is still in peace, all the inhabitants being engaged in their usual occupations.

With a view to the erection of a new Custom House on the Bowling Green site, in New York City, Secretary Gage and the Supervising Architect of the Treasury have asked Congress to authorize the sale of the Wall street property for $3,250,000, and to appropriate $750,000 in addition to the balance of a former appropriation, amounting to about $1,500,000.

The Republican Congressional Campaign Committee perfected its organization, Representative Babcock being re-elected Chairman.

The report of the Civil Service Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, was presented to the President.

The House adopted the report of Committee on Elections No. 2, in the case of Vanderbury vs. Tongue, from the Second Oregon District, in favor of the sitting member.

The House adopted a resolution calling for the correspondence between Germany and the United States relative to the exclusion of American fruits and horses.

Senator Harris, of Kansas, introduced a resolution calling upon Attorney-General Griggs for an explanation of his action in agreeing to a sale of the Kansas Pacific Railroad at a loss of more than $6,500,000 to the Government.

Domestic.

The freight depot and storage warehouse of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company at Front and Noble streets, in Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire, involving a loss of $50,000 on the building and $100,000 on the contents.

A strike that will bring out 50,000 men on April 1 was threatened at a convention of Pennsylvania miners at Altoona.

Justice Scott, in the Supreme Court, New York City, dismissed the suit of Miss Euphemia Deans against ex-Judge Henry Hilton to recover a one-sixth interest in the old A. T. Stewart property in Thirty-fourth street.

A heavy storm with snow and high winds prevailed in New England and in Northern New York.

The Right Rev. C. T. Quintard, Protestant Episcopal Bishop, of Tennessee, died at Meriblanville, Ga.

The first Corn Convention ever held in this country met in Chicago.

Witnesses in the trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies for shooting strikers in Lattimer, Penn., declared they were threatened with a loss of work for testifying against the defendants.

Asa O. Beville, the head of the black dress goods department in Wanamaker's store, New York City, pleaded guilty to having stolen many goods from his employer and to having disposed of them through Simon Buttner. Buttner waived examination, and was held in bail as a receiver of stolen goods.

The Eastern express struck and instantly killed William Ryan, of Lectonia, Ohio, and John Hefferle and Robert Lawrence, of Salem, Ohio. The men went down to the Fort Wayne yards at Verner, Penn., to board a freight train for their homes. While running along the track the express struck them and killed them instantly.

Senor Dupuy de Lome, former Spanish Minister at Washington, sailed from New York on the White Star liner Britannic, after expressing horror upon hearing of the loss of the battleship Maine.

George Richards, an old man, was killed at a Newark (N. J.) crossing by a fast train. He had warned the railroad previously that the place was inadequately guarded and dangerous.

A. J. Bowie, a mining engineer in the employ of James R. Keene, of New York City, draws a dark picture of the outlook at the Klondike. Supplies, skilled miners and machinery are wanting, he says, for successful work this year.

A terrible blizzard has been raging along the coast of Alaska, from the head of Lynn Canal to Fort Wranged. Accounts differ as to the number of victims of the storm, varying from seventeen to twenty-seven.

David A. Weeks, the accomplice of Charles A. Boiney, who is now under sentence of death for the murder of George Marcus Nichols, of Trumbull, pleaded guilty at Bridgeport, Conn., to murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Owing to freight discrimination the 4,000,000 bushels of Leiter wheat, en route to Europe, has been diverted from the port of New York for shipment elsewhere.

Seventeen-year-old Ellen Colson, of New York City, allowed her employer's dogs to lick her hands, which were cut. The dogs died, and so did the girl. An autopsy showed she was afflicted with hydrophobia.

The Illinois Supreme Court confirmed the conviction of Banker Charles W. Spalding, who as treasurer of the University of Illinois defaulted to the amount of nearly $500,000.

Charles Boughton, who for more than fifteen years has been a confidential bookkeeper for Littauer Brothers, at Gloversville, N. Y., was arrested in New York City on the charge of embezzlement and sent back to Gloversville.

William Riley Foster, who was extradited from France on the charge of embezzling $193,000 from the gratuity fund of the Produce Exchange in 1888, was brought to New York on the French line steamship La Normandie.

Foreign.

Wynford Phillips, Liberal candidate for Parliament from Pembrokeshire, England, was elected by a large majority.

A sensation was caused in the Zola trial at Paris by the statement of General Pelleux that danger might be nearer than people supposed.

The Ministry of the Interior has approved the laying of a submarine telegraphic cable between Spain and Havana. The scheme has been referred to the Ministry of the Colonies.

The Ambassadors at Constantinople are trying to arrange for the Autonomous Government of Crete without a provisional Governor.

It was thought that the shareholders of the Farmer's Loan and Savings Society of Toronto, Canada, the affairs of which are being wound up, will lose fully $1,000,000.

Chief of